THE LITERARY DIGEST

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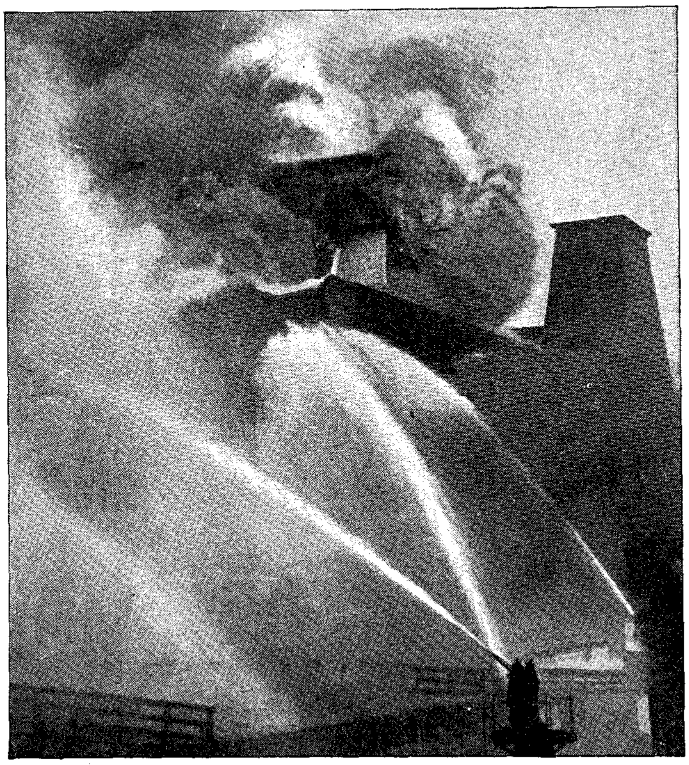
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

"STARVING LITTLE NEUTRALS"

LITTLE NATIONS have always had a very warm place in America's heart. Our pity for little Servia and Belgium swung many here to the Allies' side at the start of the war, and now our blow at Germany by "starving little neutrals" who have been feeding her would probably stir compunction in other editorial columns besides those of *Viereck's Weekly*, if the hardships of these neutrals were not partly of their own making, and if we could not balance against them the saving of American lives and the shortening of the war. But as it is we find our press chiefly concerned with the thought that the absolute embargo, now jointly decreed by England and the United States against Germany's neutral neighbors, is, in the words of the New York *Sun*, "the deadliest of all weapons for the destruction of Germany," and one which she fears, according to *The Tribune*, "even more than the drum-fire of the battle-field." The war is now "blockade against blockade," declared Deputy Lémery, of the French Parliament, a few days ago; and at the recent Allied conference in London it was stated that the new blockade formula adopted by the Allies, if strictly applied to neutrals, "will make it impossible for Germany to continue the struggle."



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SOMEBODY HELPING THE *U*-BOATS.

This elevator fire on the Brooklyn water-front last week burned 800,000 bushels of grain awaiting shipment to the Allies. Almost simultaneously fires in Kansas City, Indianapolis, and Battle Creek destroyed large quantities of cattle, wheat, and hay, arousing wide-spread suspicion that German agents have been renewing their activities.

Early in the month the British Government announced that it would cancel all its trade agreements with Holland, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, and would follow the lead of the United States in prohibiting all exports, except printed matter, to these northern neutrals. France and Italy, dispatches say, are expected to follow suit, and we read in the Paris *Liberté* that Russia's Provisional Government has published a "black list" of more than five hundred commercial firms in Scandinavia and the Netherlands with which Russians are forbidden to do business. There was still the chance that food and other supplies from South and Central America might reach Germany by way of her neutral neighbors, and to prevent this our Government has decided to refuse bunker coal to ships touching at our ports with cargoes presumably intended for eventual German use. In an official statement the Exports Administrative Board thus explains our course:

> "Altho the board has no means, and does not propose, to prevent trade between other neutrals and the border neutrals, they are, nevertheless, in a position to state that if vessels wish to use the coal of the United States they should not be permitted to apply our coal to the prosecution of a voyage which will result in supplying, or assisting to supply, the enemy with foodstuffs, or feedstuffs, or any other commodities."

This will be effective, for "the present attitude of nearly all

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OUR BOYS IN FRANCE: GETTING A HAIR-CUT IN THE VILLAGE

the South-American republics toward Germany warrants a belief that our embargo on coal-supplies will not be opposed by them," thinks the New York *Times*. The joint embargo, says the New York *World*, "will do more to end the war triumphantly for democracy than anything else short of an overwhelming victory on the Western front." This policy, observes the Providence *Journal*, "marks a new stage in the strategy of the war," and "it may prove the beginning of the final stage." The same paper goes on to say:

> "The season of campaigning on land is drawing to a close for the year. The thunder of the guns along the trenches will soon die down. But for the silent campaign on the sea, which is never suspended, the Grand Alliance is girding itself. It will exert a crushing effort this winter. The coming months will be made terrible for the enemy. . . . . . .
>
> "The struggle of endurance will approach its climax with the coming winter. The neutrals will suffer, too. They can not escape. In her desperation Germany will not be a sympathetic neighbor. But they will be unable to provide what they have not, even tho the additional penalty be a denial of what Germany has heretofore provided them with.
>
> "It is conceivable that one or two of them may be dragged out of neutrality into open alliance with Germany. . . . Should any neutral be driven to take up arms against us, that would not produce a pound of food for Germany."

America has shown the way, remarks the New York *Tribune:*

> "If these neutrals continue to sell food and other materials to the Germans, they will be compelled to use up their own resources in doing so. Deprived of counter-supplies through importations, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Holland will soon have to limit their sales to Germany in self-defense.
>
> "That is the American theory. With the cooperation of all the other Powers at war with Germany it can easily be put into practise, with strangling effect. . . . . . .
>
> "The northern neutrals are, of course, in an unfortunate position. But we can not allow Germany to profit by anything that is done for their benefit. Germany plunged the world into war. The crime she committed was against all the nations of the world, neutral as well as belligerent, and neutrals must now suffer along with belligerents until that crime is expiated."

"It hits them hard," admits the Washington *Star*, but "in this way it must hit Germany":

> "The embargo hurts, and this is the purpose of an embargo. It is the strangle-hold which will help in forcing Germany to her knees. The great pity is that it was not sooner resorted to. Starvation as a war-measure is legitimate in that it has the sanction of long usage. Germany employed it with effect in the siege of Paris in the war of 1870–71. In the present war one of her leading aims and hopes has been to starve the people of the British Isles, with assassination of neutrals, women, children, and other non-combatants as a concomitant of that policy."

How long it will last, notes the New York *Sun*, "will depend upon the action of the neutrals themselves, upon the information that they will furnish regarding their requirements." And in the Boston *Christian Science Monitor* we read:

> "These countries have the remedy in their own hands. If they will place an embargo on all exports to Germany, they may look with confidence to the Allies to see to it that they are not obliged to bear any undue share of the burden which all the world has to support. . . . . . .
>
> "It is no longer a question of belligerents interfering with the trade between neutrals, as it used to be before the United States entered the war. There are no high rights and high considerations involved. The Allies have certain goods, and they utterly refuse to part with them save on certain terms. These terms are not impossible terms, and it rests with the neutrals whether they will accept them, or refuse them, and take the consequences."

It seems that Holland, whose position is perhaps the most difficult, as we learn from the New York *Commercial*, is under an agreement with Germany to sell to that country three-fourths of the butter, one-third of the cheese, half the cattle and meats, and three-fourths of the vegetables, fruit, marmalade, and eggs that she exports. Statistics furnished the New York *Times* by the Intelligence Bureau of Diplomatic Information of one of the Allied Governments show that Holland's excess of food imports over home consumption in 1916 was sufficient to provision 1,200,000 soldiers for one year. Yet the Dutch mission to the United States claims that unless we raise the embargo on fodder, Holland will have to kill at least 50 per cent. of all her live stock, and that this meat, through lack of cold-storage facilities, will have to be sold at once to the highest bidder—in other words, to Germany. On October 11, England shut off commercial cable communication with the Netherlands, and Holland replied by stopping all her shipping to England. England's course is thus explained by Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade:

> "The Dutch in recent months have been allowing the Germans to transport across Dutch waterways from Germany to Belgium

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AND "GOING OVER THE TOP" IN A FRENCH TRAINING-CAMP.

vast quantities of gravel and sand. The total was out of all proportion to that transported in peace time, and there is not the slightest doubt that the Germans are making direct use of this to our detriment. The Germans are using enormous quantities of concrete in pill-boxes, dugouts, and in many other ways.

"The Dutch do not claim that the Germans should be permitted to transport material for this war-concrete through Dutch territory, but they say the Germans have given them assurances that all this material is being employed for strictly civil purposes. I have no doubt that the Germans have given such assurances, and there may be some juggle by which they are able to submit paper proof. But we have this fact—enormous quantities of concrete are being used at the front, and enormous quantities of concrete material are going into the war-zone through Holland.

"We made repeated diplomatic complaints with no result, until we finally decided, inasmuch as the Dutch have no right to use our cables except as a matter of courtesy, that we should say to the Dutch we can not see a way to permit you the further use of our cables until something is done about the transportation of concrete material. That's where the matter stands at the present."

Holland's side of the case is given in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times:*

> "Members of the Dutch Commission stated here to-day that Holland was obligated under the Rhine navigation convention, in which all nations interested in the navigation of the Rhine participated, to permit the use by Germany of the Netherlands waterways connected with the Rhine. For this reason, it was asserted, Holland could not prevent the non-war use of these waterways by Germany without violating a treaty.
>
> "It was stated that earlier in the war the Dutch Government prohibited the use of waterways by Germany for the transportation of loot from Belgium to Germany. Holland, it was stated, was unaware of any military use Germany had made of her waterways, and stood ready, upon proof by England that Germany was so using them, to put an end to the traffic. It was added, however, that Holland had sent military officers to Belgium to discover the uses to which concrete-making materials were put by Germany, and in every instance found them to be non-military."

Then there are the Dutch ships in American waters, aggregating about 300,000 tons, whose cargoes of grain and foodstuffs are held up by our Government until it has satisfactory guaranties that none of this material will reach Germany. Some of these ships have now been offered to the United States on the condition that they are not to be used in the European war-zone.

Sweden, we learn from a Washington dispatch, is bound by treaty to export to Germany 5,000,000 tons yearly of her iron ore. This dispatch goes on to say:

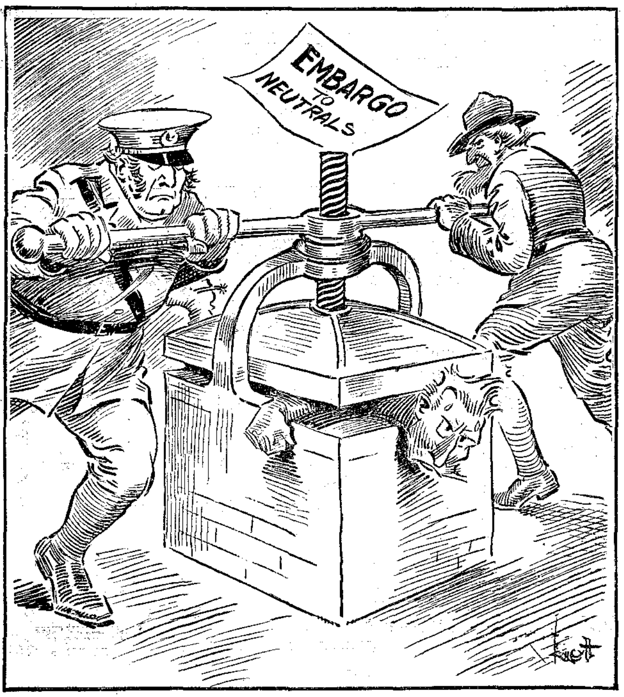
> "All the dangerous elements of the situation threaten Sweden—not the United States. As long as Sweden sends to Germany the iron ore used to make shells to shatter American lives, the men who mine and work that ore will not be sustained in any way by American food. The position of the United States will be adamant on this.
>
> "Sweden is believed to rely upon the treaty as a last word of appeal. The appeal will fall on deaf ears."

Sweden now faces her international problems under the leadership of the new Eden ministry, which leans in its sympathies toward the Allies. A representative of Swedish interests in New York is quoted in *The Journal of Commerce* as saying:

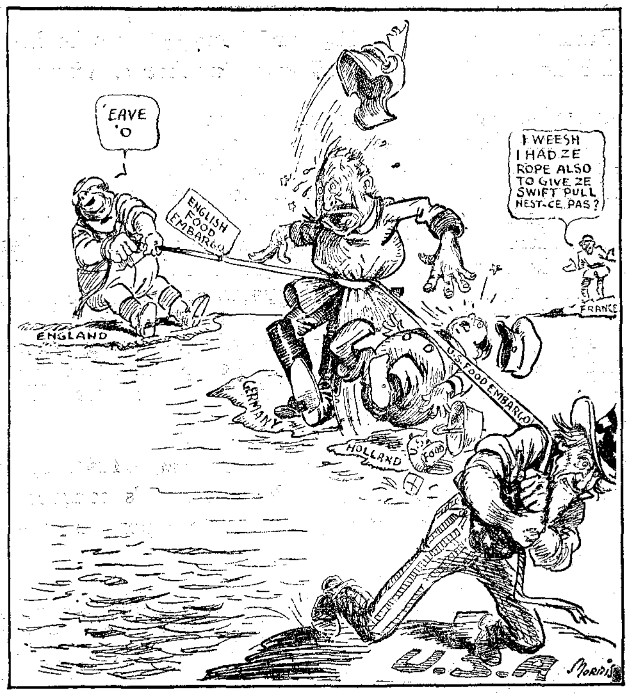
> "Sweden ships certain goods to Germany, because it is necessary to existence that she obtain certain German goods in exchange, which she can not get elsewhere. Sweden is the largest of the northern neutrals and has important industries that must be maintained. These require coal, and coal can only be had from Germany. Receipts of coal from Great Britain have been cut to almost nothing. But there is much exaggeration of Swedish shipments to Germany. Pig iron is an instance of this. Several million tons, which it is claimed have been exported from Sweden to Germany, are still awaiting ships, and much of it is destined for the Allies.
>
> "All Sweden asks is enough to sustain her. Nothing that she receives will be sent to Germany, nor will it replace goods exported to the Teutons."

Yet most of our papers seem to agree that our policy of absolute embargo against these neutrals is entirely legitimate and will be amply justified by the results. As the Manchester (N. H.) *Union* expresses it:

> "Seen from our own point of view, the larger embargo is altogether a matter of gratification. It is sensible. It were the extreme of folly for the Allies to keep on supplying the material with which the defensive wall they are endeavoring to batter down is kept in repair. . . . . .
>
> "The embargo, plus an inconclusive peace, might well lead to a much more formidable Middle-European Empire than that dreamed by the Kaiser, including the Scandinavian and Dutch nations. The embargo, plus a military decision, will spell the end of any sort of a Teutonic world-menacing coalition whatever."



ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER.
—Knott in the Dallas *News*.



TIGHTENING.
—Morris in the New York *Evening Mail*.

THE MAIN SQUEEZE.

GERMANY'S NEW THRUST AT RUSSIA

WHEN FACING A WINTER of popular discontent, the German High Command, as has been frequently noted, generally manages to produce a glorious autumnal victory. So this year the peace-hungry German people, doomed to a fourth war-winter, disturbed by the news of mutinous outbreaks in their pent-up Navy, vainly waiting the promised *U*-boat triumphs over the most hated foe, and dimly realizing, in spite of censors, that the field-gray line in France and Flanders is slowly crumbling before Allied attacks, are expected to find cheer in the German seizure of the entrances to the Gulf of Riga. At any rate, the German newspaper writers are enabled to turn from fruitless discussion of peace terms and Reichstag wrangles to themes of strategy and conquest, as they explain how the landings on Oesel and Dagöe may lead to the control of the Esthonian and Finnish coasts, the blockade of the Gulf of Finland, and complete mastery of the Baltic, and may even pave the way to the capture of the Russian capital and the destruction of the Russian Navy.

In this country, while editorial observers do not minimize the German successes, neither do they foresee a Russian *débâcle* in consequence. Yet the first comments of the Russian press as cabled by the Associated Press from Petrograd and London are not exactly optimistic. Maxim Gorky's newspaper fears complete disaster, and calls for a "struggle for peace and decisive steps to liquidate the war by political means." On the whole, says the Petrograd *Birzheviya Vedemosti*, "we must accept as a fact that we have let this whole group of islands fall into the hands of the enemy, and that the enemy will be full master of the Finnish Gulf." The *Russkaya Volia* sadly and solemnly observes: "We are being led toward our Calvary, but perhaps we shall find our resurrection." Other papers blame the Maximalists for the disasters and recall Premier Kerensky's warning of the danger of a German *coup* in the Baltic. The *Izvestia*, organ of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, is more cheerful, looking upon the loss of territory as in some respects a blessing, since the news came at a time when Russia, learning of the troubles in the German Navy, was beginning to entertain dangerous and unfounded illusions regarding the imaginary disorganization of the enemy. The Premier's appeal to the Baltic Fleet, as given in the dispatches, reads in part as follows:

> "Tell the redoubtable Baltic Fleet that the hour of trial has arrived. Russia expects for her safety a valiant effort by the Navy, and I, as Generalissimo, demand that the sailors make sacrifices.
>
> "The hour has come when the Baltic Fleet can defend the honor of the Fatherland and the great traditions of liberty and of the revolution. . . . Let the fleet repulse the enemy under command of its officers, whose patriotism is well known to all Russia."

Speaking for the fleet, Vice-President Ivanoff, of the naval organization corresponding to the Soldiers' Council, has made this statement, which is at least meant to be reassuring:

> "Reports that the fleet is not ready to meet the enemy are untrue. The fleet is full of fighting ardor and is ready to repel the enemy. Stories of evil influence exerted by the Sailors' Committee are greatly exaggerated. The near future will show how honorably the fleet will fulfil its duty to the country."

German forces took Riga early in September, it will be remembered, but Russia remained in control of the Gulf of Riga, with the islands at its entrance. In the second week of October, after careful preparations and preliminary reconnaissances, landings were effected by the Germans on both Oesel and Dagöe islands. Russian forces, apparently outnumbered, were pushed eastward across the larger island, while the German Fleet was strong enough to prevent any naval interference with its plans. Minor naval engagements were fought, with slight losses to both sides, the Germans eventually securing control of most of the waters adjacent to Oesel. With the capture of the city of Arensburg, German military control of the island was practically complete. Part of the Russian Army escaped to the mainland by way of Moon Island. Press correspondents in London and Washington expect the Germans to follow up their initial success by taking the entire group of islands and the ports on the Gulf of Riga, thus giving access to Riga by sea. If this is not sufficient for the autumn campaign, movements against Reval and other points on the south shore of the Gulf of Finland, a demonstration, at least, against Helsingfors, and perhaps a descent upon the Aland islands, are looked for. The early coming of winter in that latitude is thought to make an attempt upon

Petrograd, either by land or sea, impossible before spring, altho the Russian Army between Riga and Petrograd may be forced to fall back. As the New York *Evening Sun* observes editorially:

"As far as Petrograd is concerned, the new German move does not immediately threaten its capture. . . . . . .

"As a local operation, the Oesel expedition and its possible sequels can be more readily understood. Germany is anxious to keep Riga if possible; in any case she wants Riga's thorough and unhindered possession as a weapon in negotiations. Oesel Island is the stopper in the mouth of the Gulf of Riga. Who holds the stopper can admit or keep out the shipping of Riga itself. The eastern coast of the gulf, moreover, if Germany can occupy it in the same way, contributes to the value of the combined holding. Thus viewed, the new enterprise seems more like a rounding out of the Riga operation than like a commencement of a new chapter."

Rheta Childe Dorr, the New York *Evening Mail's* special writer on Russia, does not consider Germany's conquest of the islands before Riga a prelude to a march upon the capital. In her opinion—

"What Germany probably wants is the splendid loot to be found in Courland and Esthonia. Riga, which is a city of 400,000 inhabitants, is, next to Petrograd, the most important port on the Baltic Sea. Out from Riga go immense exports of timber, flax and hemp, linseed, and many cereals.

"The country east and south of Riga produces these things in great quantity, and Germany needs them in her business just now, and needs them badly enough to risk a few of her ships and men to get them.

"Germany is not after conquest this trip; she is after food, and fuel, and supplies."

Another reason for the formidable German attack upon the islands at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga is thus set forth by the same writer:

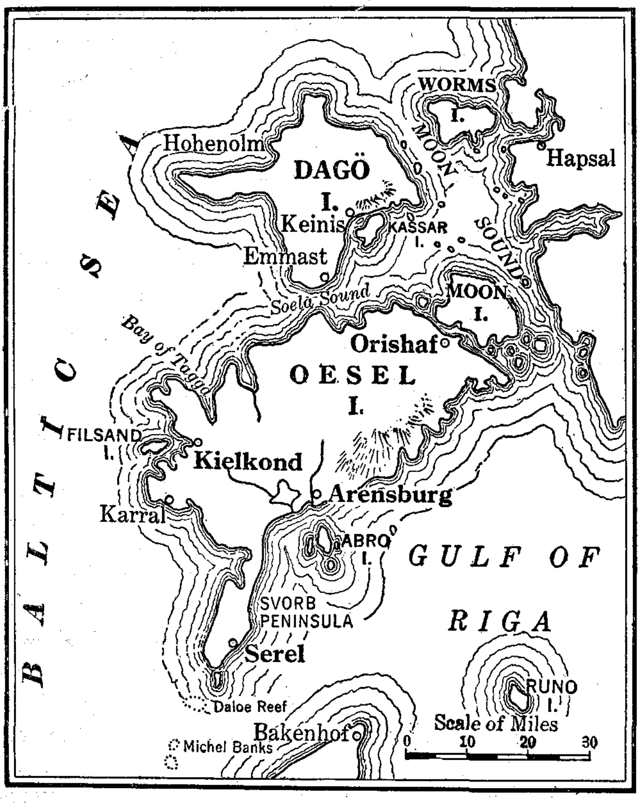
"Not very far away to the north, washed by the same Baltic Sea, lies the grand duchy of Finland, the one province of the Russian Empire which has shown friendliness to Germany. . . . . . .

"It would be tremendously to the advantage of Germany to have the big Russian Empire split up into separate states, and the German Government has worked assiduously to encourage the Finnish people in their secession policy. . . . . . .

"The grand duchy is rightly considered one of the greatest menaces to the future integrity of the empire.

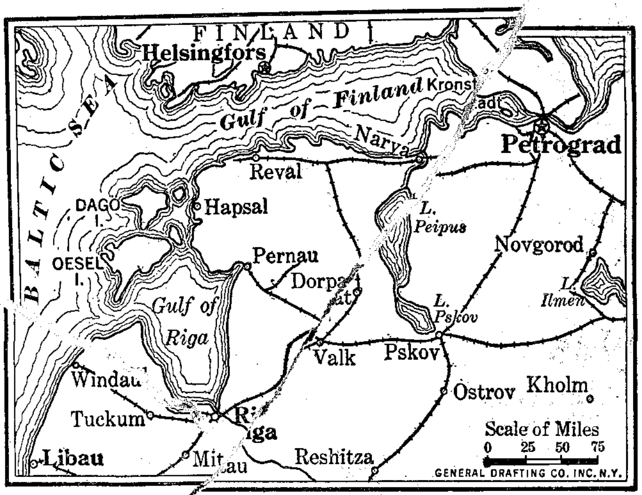
"It is rightly considered by Germany a hope for the future of Germany, and it may very well be that the German Navy expects and hopes to follow up the conquest of the Baltic port of Riga with a conquest of the Baltic port of Helsingfors.

"Finland detests Russia to such an extent that she is apparently blind to the danger of a friendship with Germany."



WHERE GERMANY HOLDS THE GULF OF RIGA.

German landings on Oesel and Dagöe led to the conquest of the larger island and to the naval campaign in the circumjacent waters.



RUSSIA'S IMPERILED BALTIC COAST.

Germany now holds Riga and Oesel Island. She is in a position to invade Livonia, east of the Gulf of Riga, and Esthonia, south of the Gulf of Finland. A naval force can be sent against Reval, Helsingfors, and the Aland Islands in the extreme northwest corner of the map. Petrograd is thought safe for the present, because of approaching winter and the defenses in the Gulf of Finland.

The editor of *The Evening Mail* sees another German goal, whose attainment might involve a neutral Power. This is his idea:

"About 150 miles northwest of Oesel is the archipelago known as the Aland Islands. The possession by Russia of these islands, which formerly belonged to Sweden, has been regarded by Sweden as a menace. The recent fortification of Aland by Russia figured as one of Sweden's grievances against the Czardom. The seizure by Germany of Aland would place in German hands one of the points in the long controversy between Sweden and Russia. German diplomacy, which is full of resources in its efforts to discover an ally among the nations still remaining neutral, may be relied upon to use the possession of the Alands as a bid for Swedish support. And Swedish support would open to Germany the back door to Russia. The advance of a German-Swedish army into Finland would constitute a graver menace to the Russian democracy than any that it has yet faced in its stormy history."

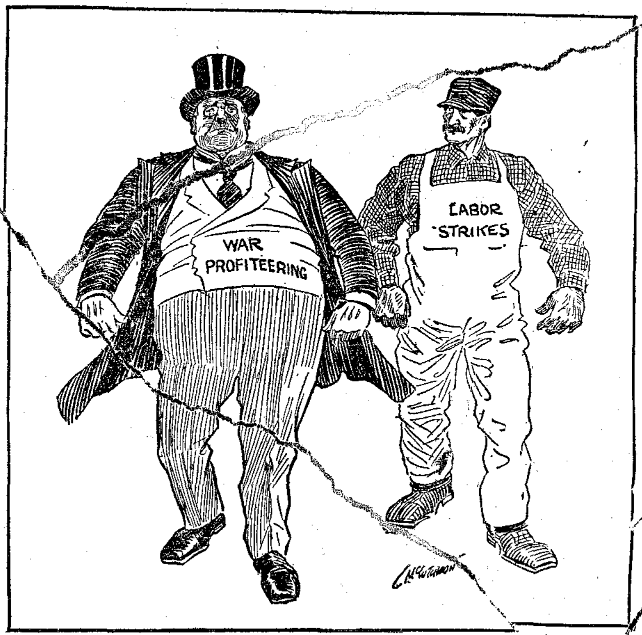
The political motive behind this latest exhibition of German power and Russian weakness seems of more interest to some American observers than its purely military possibilities. It is, first of all, in the opinion of the Newark *News*, an attempt by the German Government "to prove that the soundness of the fleet has not been destroyed by insubordination—a demonstration for home consumption." We read further:

"The prestige of the fleet has been lowered and needs to be restored both as a means of increasing confidence among the German people and of strengthening the morale of the Navy itself. Inaction is named as one of the causes of the mutiny, hence exercise is provided to prevent a recurrence of the disaffection.

"For this theatrical demonstration the Gulf of Riga was chosen. This may be in bold defiance of the influence of Russia, which was officially held responsible for introducing the revolutionary idea to the German crews. Or it may be that there was no other safe spot for a sensational naval maneuver. The alternative, if a naval demonstration had been decided upon, would have been another naval battle by the Grand Fleet in western waters, where Germany evidently does not wish to take the risk of defeat."

THE MENACE OF WAR-TIME STRIKES

TO WIN THE WAR, steel-works and shipyards must run night and day, the railroads must carry double, the mines must produce their maximum of coal and ore, while soldiers, laborers, and the rest of us must be fed and clothed. Yet labor disputes threaten all this activity and delay the Government's industrial program, until compulsory arbitration, Government operation of important industries, and even conscription of labor are seriously advocated. Every day, as the Chicago *Tribune* says, "we hear of new strikes, and no one can predict what industry will next be involved." Twenty-eight thousand iron-workers in San Francisco, 5,000 ship-builders in Seattle, and 2,000 workers on wooden ships in Portland leave their jobs, whereupon the Chairman of the United States Shipping Board and a commission, specially appointed by the President, hasten to try to arrange a settlement. Coal-miners in the Middle West strike against the advice of their own union-leaders, and factories and homes face a coal-famine, while the national Fuel Administrator hints at extreme measures on the part of the Government. Railroad managers hear that the Brotherhoods intend to make another wage demand, but are inclined to cast their burden of responsibility on the Government, which is now practically operating the railroads. Trouble in the copper-mines is by no means at an end, and sporadic labor disturbances, in most cases settled by granting the strikers' demands, occur in various parts of the country and include such workers as milkmen, tailors, longshoremen, shoe-cutters, and window-washers.



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CAUSE AND EFFECT.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

At the root of all this industrial evil, as various observers see it, is the love of money. Either the workers need more money, because of the jump in living expenses, or they wish to share the large profits made by their employers, or they have decided to make all they can out of the war-conditions, or, as it is darkly hinted here and there, some German money is being effectively spent in stirring up trouble.

The Socialist New York *Call* quotes a friend of the Pacific-coast shipyard strikers as attributing the trouble there to the refusal of shipyard-owners to "yield a cent from their own earnings" to their employees, and it is said to be the "cold, hard selfishness" of these owners that ties up the construction of the ships. Others share something of this feeling. "Has it never occurred to you, business men," Secretary of Labor Wilson asked a number of them at an Atlantic City convention, "that the story has gone forth that you are not patriotic, that you have been profiteering; and did it never occur to you that the workingman has said to himself he will insist on getting his share of the swag?" The Secretary continued:

> "My position is that there should be no 'swag' to divide between you.
>
> "I have said to labor that this is no time to insist on union recognition and no time to insist on changes in labor standards. But I also want to say to you employers that this is no time to stand on your prejudices, no time to insist on profiteering. You should not take advantage of your country's necessities to insist on abnormal profits at this time."

That labor, too, as well as capital, may be taking advantage of war-conditions for its own selfish gain is suggested by several important newspapers, among them the Newark *News*, the Chicago *Tribune*, and the Dallas *News*. As the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* puts it:

> "The laboring man who is well paid to-day and takes advantage of the situation in order to increase his pay enormously at such a time, and so retards the work of preparing for war, is a traitor to this country; the man who has land worth $100 per acre and asks the Government $500 per acre is a traitor; the millionaire who would make a profit on coal at $5 per ton and asks $10 per ton is a traitor. All of them are in the same boat."

And the New York *Evening Sun* concludes that "the new strike prospects may oblige the Government to put labor exorbitance in the same class with other profiteering, and deal with it accordingly."

An official of the United Mine Workers of America, chagrined at the strike of the Illinois miners, voices the belief that "the trouble has been stirred up by foes of the United States." Similar charges have been made in reference to other mysterious industrial outbreaks. But some labor-leaders resent the imputation. The Spokane *Labor Leader*, for instance, labels as "correct" the indignant assertion of a Michigan weekly newspaper, the Waldron *Recorder*, that when American workers strike "it is to remedy intolerable working conditions and to get a raise in wages, to which they are fully entitled, and not to help the Kaiser."

The complete Government control over fuel-production and transportation points the way to a solution of the problems raised by the soft-coal miners and the railway employees. The railroad question presents no immediate danger, while Mr. Garfield, of the Fuel Administration, declares that no strike involving serious fuel-shortage will be tolerated. But the labor unrest in the Far West, involving, as it does, copper-mines, steel-works, munitions-factories, and shipyards, has engaged the personal attention of President Wilson. He has appointed a commission of five, headed by the Secretary of Labor, who will visit the localities where disagreements have been most frequent as his personal representatives. It will be their duty to devise working agreements for the period of the war.

Compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes, and even conscription of labor, are advocated by some press writers, but advices from Washington indicate that such measures will only be taken up as a last resort.

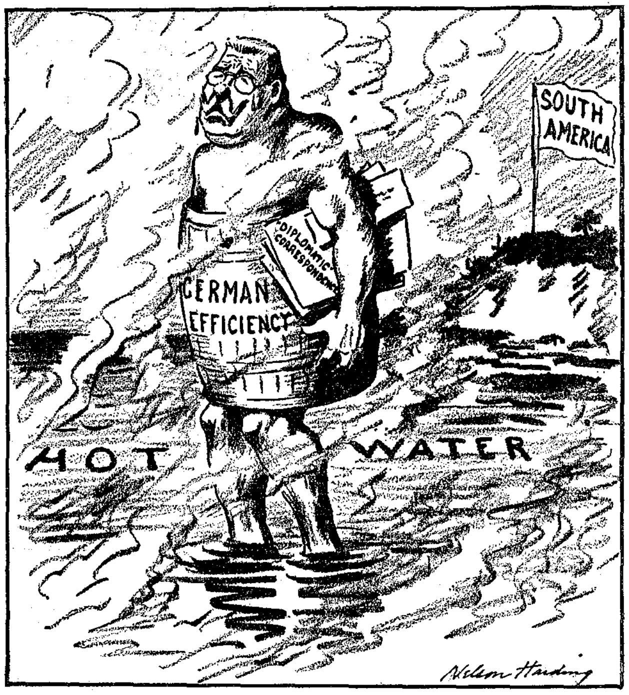
Labor is thus advised by Premier Holman, of New South Wales, himself a labor-leader:

> "When you labor men have grievances, take them promptly to the President, but do not in a moment of petulance weaken the power of the nation or prolong the war for a single day by stopping that work which is as necessary as the very fighting in the trenches."

A representative of business and finance, *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, offers counsel of a different sort. It admits that the cost of living is rising and that the wage-earner needs more money, but it objects to wage advances which simply boost the prices of commodities. It believes that in these times workingmen who need more money ought to be willing, when subject neither to income tax nor military duty, to work more hours.

ZONING GERMANY OUT OF HALF THE WORLD

MIFFED BY THE HOSTILE ATTITUDE of almost every Government in the western hemisphere, Germany is now reported to plan sending several submarines to sink everything afloat in this half of the world and lay in blazing ruins all the unfortunate cities along the coasts. Whatever doubt there may be of the success of the *U*-boat enterprise, there is none when it comes to North- and South-American hostility to William II. Nor is the breaking-off of relations due to any concerted hate campaign or propaganda, but to the conviction, according to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* and other journals, that Germany, "under a purely military despotism, has become a menace to world-freedom." The Philadelphia *Press* thinks "it is an inspiring sight, the American hemisphere solemnly taking its stand beside the United States in the war for freedom and democracy," and the Helena *Montana Record-Herald* rejoices that nearly all the peoples on this side of the globe now are dedicated "to the task of rounding up the imperial criminal." A Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* points out that of the countries into which the two continents of North and South America are divided, fifteen, including Canada and the United States, are either at war with Germany or have severed diplomatic relations. Of the remaining seven, four have declared their neutrality, but are favorable to the United States. Two, Colombia and Mexico, are neutral in fact—and one, Venezuela, is "avowedly pro-German." Venezuela has benefited in a conspicuous way by the friendly aid of the United States and owes much to this Government and to the Monroe Doctrine, this correspondent informs us, yet German consuls are permitted to carry on their propaganda unchecked and German agents have "bargained to obtain a naval base by the purchase of Margarita Island." We are told further that anti-American demonstrations "of an unusually vile character, undertaken by the agents of the Prussian Government, are passed unnoticed by the Government of Venezuela." The countries neutral but favorable to the United States, as this correspondent relates, are Argentina, Ecuador, Paraguay, Salvador. The record of international relations between South America and Germany up to the middle of October he sets down as follows:



SEPTEMBER MOURN.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

"Countries which have declared war against Germany: Cuba, April 7. Panama, April 10.

"Countries which have revoked neutrality or severed relations with Germany: Bolivia—Relations broken April 14, 1917. Brazil—Relations broken April 10. Chile—Revoked neutrality June 29. Costa Rica—Relations broken September 21. Guatemala—Relations broken April 27. Haiti—Relations broken June 17. Honduras—Relations broken May 17. Nicaragua—Relations broken May 19. Peru—Relations broken October 6. Uruguay—Revoked neutrality as regards United States, June 18; relations with Germany broken October 7."

In stating its reasons for breaking off relations with Germany, Mr. Francisco Tudela, the Minister of Foreign Affairs for Peru, says in a note to Secretary Lansing that—

"when the conflagration spread to the American continent—notwithstanding the efforts exerted for nearly three years by the United States Government to keep that great people out of the conflict—Peru was confronted by new duties springing from its passionate desire for the continental solidarity that has ever been the goal of its foreign policy, and by the necessity of defending its rights from the new form of maritime warfare set up by Germany."

Meanwhile Lima dispatches inform us that on October 11 the Peruvian Government granted the use of the ports of that country to a British squadron. When Dr. Perl, the former German Minister to Peru, received his passports, it was reported that he would go to Ecuador, to which country he is also Germany's legate. But the Ecuadorian Government at once issued an announcement that he could not be formally received at the capital of that country. Santiago, Chile, dispatches report that when Uruguay announced the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, the Chilean Foreign Minister wrote that Chile appreciated highly the elevated motives which prompted the decision of the Government of Uruguay. This indication that pro-Allied feeling is growing in Chile is considered by some observers as the more notable because the new Foreign Minister is Señor Mujica, former Chilean Ambassador to the United States and prominent as a mediator between this country and Mexico.

Argentina is severely criticized in some quarters because while the Chamber of Deputies of that country on September 25 passed a resolution—by a vote of 53 to 18—directing President Irigoyen to break off relations with Germany, and the Senate had previously passed the resolution by a vote of 23 to 1, the Argentine Government, according to Foreign Minister Pueyrrdon, is not prepared to do so. Buenos Aires dispatches quote him as averring that while Argentina has not pledged her neutrality, she is attempting to safeguard her own interests. Relations with Germany will be broken if sufficient cause arises, he is quoted further as saying, but as long as Germany recognizes the Argentine flag and respects the nation and the people, there will probably be no break. The condition in Argentina can not long continue, according to the New York *Herald*, which predicts that "soon the will of the Argentine people will have to be respected even by Irigoyen," who, altho "he may not be a Bolo, has shown himself something of a La Follette." *The Herald* also says that before Count Luxburg "forced his own dismissal" he had "succeeded in investing large sums of the German Government's money where it would bring returns." Says the St. Paul *Pioneer Press:*

"The contrast between Uruguay and Argentina, as matters stand, is illuminating. Tho a victim of German inhumanity and the théater of a diabolical plot by which its commerce was to be wiped out, 'leaving no trace,' Argentina is half-willing to accept apologies and promises, recognizing the brutality of the Prussian intention, but reluctant to assert its own manhood and independence. Uruguay, on the other hand, suffering no direct offense from Germany, is inspired by the world-cause of justice, democracy, and the rights of the small nationalities and joins Peru in casting out the spiked helmet.

"It is a matter of only a short time until the entire western hemisphere is a unit of opposition to everything that Kaiserism stands for."

IS ENGLAND SHIRKING?

SOME of the more radical Irish-American press say that England is shirking. "Perfidious Albion," we are warned, is leaving the brunt of the fighting to the French, the Canadians, the Australians, the New-Zealanders, the Scotch, and the Irish, in order that she may emerge unweakened and dominant at the end. In fact, this campaign has gone so far that Postmaster-General Burleson has announced that the censorship "will not permit the publication or circulation of anything . . . attacking improperly our Allies." Here is a bit from an Irish-American paper:

> "Every few days the cables from London tell us of 'another English blow.' The French seem to be doing most of the fighting and the English nearly all the blowing."

Such statements are challenged by a writer in the November issue of *Vanity Fair* (New York), who presents the following facts:

> "Whatever military successes may have been won by the Allies in this war, no benefit of permanent character could have been achieved had it not been for the British Navy. . . . . .
>
> "English forces are now fighting on many fronts—in Flanders, in Italy, in Saloniki, in Mesopotamia, at the Suez, in Palestine, in East Africa, and with the Russians in Galicia. In August of this year England had 2,000,000 men at the French West front alone. Of these, 1,670,000 were from the British Isles; 130,000 from Canada; 139,000 from Australia; 12,000 from India, and 6,000 from South Africa. There were 1,000,000 men holding Great Britain and 1,000,000 reserves to replenish the 20,000 weekly losses."

The charge that the Canadians and Australians are getting more than their share of the fighting in Flanders is concisely answered by the following figures for the recent prolonged offensive in the Ypres sector, given out by General Maurice, of the British War Office, on October 4:

> "The troops which have been engaged in the fighting from July 31 to the present are composed as follows: British (English), 70 per cent.; Colonials, 16; Scottish, 8; Irish, 6. The casualties in the same period are distributed as follows: British, 76 per cent.; Colonials, 8; Scottish, 10; Irish, 6."

Turning again to the *Vanity Fair* article, which is drawn entirely from official sources of information, we learn that the Coldstream Guards, the oldest regular regiment in the British Army, has been wiped out and reconstituted twenty-one times since the war began. And we read further:

> "A common subject of German suggestion has been the length of the British line. It must be remembered that part of the Allied front of 450 miles is 'lightly held' on account of the natural conformation of the land. All the British front has been, and is, active fighting ground. The French now have 356 miles, the British 85, and the Belgians 16. It is stated by the London War Office that, from the first, the English were at the disposal of the French Generalissimo, to put them where he needed them most. This settles the theory put forward at various times that the British were not so active as the French would have liked them to be. . . . . .
>
> "According to the official British report of September, 1917, the male white population of the Dominions (Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, etc.), as compared with the British Isles, was one to three. Troops in the theater of war were in the proportion of from five to six from the British Isles to one from the Dominions. The retreat from Mons, the recovery of the lines of the Aisne, and subsequently from Dixmude to the La Bassée, all these operations were conducted entirely by troops from the United Kingdom. For the strenuous first eight months of the war, from August, 1914, to April, 1915, no troops from the Dominions were engaged on the Western front."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE Peruvian bite is worse than its bark, apparently.—*Syracuse Herald.*

BUY bonds now, buy and buy—'twill mean a sweeter by and by.—*Toledo Blade.*

THE Crown Prince of Germany is another argument that will be used against the cigaret.—*Atlanta Journal.*

NOTHING is so indicative of woman's progress as the fact that not one of them is knitting a doily.—*Boston Transcript.*

NOW that everybody seems to be agreed on the price of coal, all that remains is for the price to be set.—*Atlanta Journal.*

GOING bareheaded will prevent baldness; and in New York will save $90 a year for hat-checking.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

HINDENBURG claims Germany was forced into the war, and now here's General Haig slowly but surely forcing her out of it!—*Chicago Herald.*

SPEAKING of barometers, the Kaiser went into the war with mustaches like this \ / ; now he wears them like this — —; by Christmas they will be like this / \ .—*Boston Transcript.*

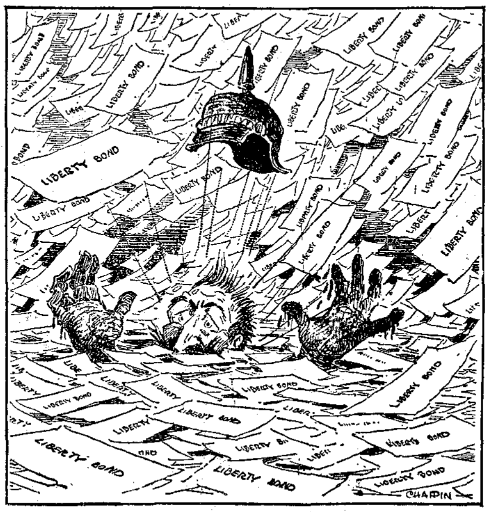
THE soldiers needn't have any particular compunction about using their bayonet, as a thoroughly dead enemy can't come along later to bomb the hospital where you are laid up.—*York Daily.*

REPUBLICAN Congressmen complain that if they praise the Government they are thought to be praising the Democrats and if they criticize it they are called pro-German.—*Chicago Daily News.*

ASIDE from the patriotic side of the case, where could a man secure a better business proposition than getting paid 4 per cent. interest annually for utilizing his money to protect himself?—*Marion Star.*

GERMANY has not won a solitary victory on land when met man for man and gun for gun since this war began, and anybody not a mental defective knows by this time she never will. —*New York Telegraph.*

THE Germans aren't worrying any about the big merchant fleet we are building, as Bill Hollenzollern has confidentially informed them that all we will have is a lot of broken-down picnic excursion steamers that will sink in the first high seas.—*York Daily.*



AS ON A FORMER OCCASION.

—Chapin in the St. Louis *Republic.*

COLLECTORS will value cabinet photographs of Kerensky since no two show him in the same group.—*New York Sun.*

SIGNS of the times: An Iowa insane asylum advertises for back numbers of *The Congressional Record.*—*New York Telegraph.*

LA FOLLETTE has not yet been able to grasp the fact that he is not the central figure in the present world-situation.—*Chicago Herald.*

IT appears that William Randolph Hearst and Count von Bernstorff had some interesting friends in common.—*St. Louis Post Dispatch.*

LA FOLLETTE, like all the regular soap-box orators, seems to think that the only freedom worth talking about is freedom of speech.—*New York Telegraph.*

THE Kaiser has called Ferdinand of Roumania a traitor to Hohenzollern traditions—which is quite a compliment to Ferdinand.—*Helena Independent.*

NICHOLAS ROMANOF, in his pleasant, steam-heated Tobolsk flat, looks out over that comparatively peaceable town and murmurs, "Poor Kerensky!"—*Chicago Daily News.*

A PROFESSOR of the Sorbonne escaped from a German prison by feigning blindness. Just think what Senator La Follette might escape by feigning dumbness!—*New York Telegraph.*

THE Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister declares that the Central Empires can carry on the war as long as the other side can. They used to say they could carry it on longer.—*Dallas News.*

DESCRIBING the British capture of Poelcappelle, the war-correspondent cables: "A German detachment clung tenaciously to a brewery in the eastern outskirts and fought until the end."—*New York Telegraph.*

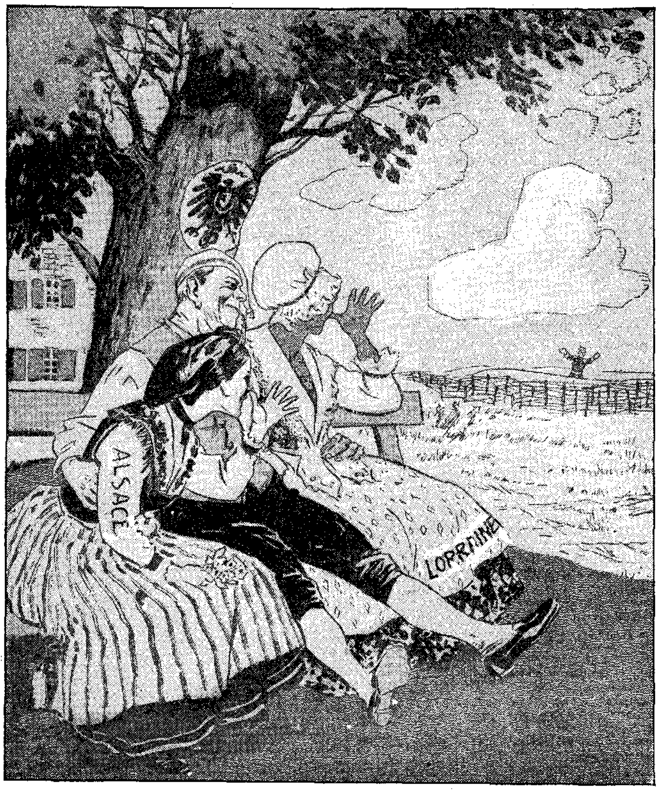
WHEN Washington announces an American destroyer attacked an Italian submarine by mistake, inflicting severe damage, it's a safe bet many a German *U*-boat has suffered up to the present time.—*New York Telegraph.*

OF course, they may give General Haig credit for recent Allied successes if they wish, but you know, and we know, that the German lines are weakened simply because we got busy and carried our own packages from the stores last month.—*Kansas City Star.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

AN EFFORT TO SPLIT THE ALLIES

THE WILY VON KÜHLMANN, Germany's Foreign Minister, seems, as the French press see it, to be trying to stir up discord among the Allies by his statement that the question of Alsace-Lorraine is the only obstacle to peace. This latest move was made in one of his speeches in the Reichstag, very evidently in reply to an impassioned plea by Mr. Ribot in the French Chamber of Deputies for the restitution of the lost provinces. Mr. Ribot was outlining the policy of the new cabinet, and when he came to the subject of Alsace-Lorraine said, as reported by the Paris *Figaro:*



GERMANY'S VIEW OF IT.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE (to France)—"Free yourself before you try to 'free' us."
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

"We demand before the world the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine! We are the champions of violated right, and we claim from the world the indispensable preface to a durable peace, namely, reparation for the injustice which was done forty-five years ago and which for forty-five years has weighed upon the world.

"If that is not done, nothing is done! It would merely mean a truce for some years, whereas we shall not have made all our sacrifices in vain if we found peace on that which is eternal—justice and right.

"The restoration of Alsace-Lorraine is not enough. We demand reparation. We do not seek vengeance. The penalty which we wish to inflict upon those who attack us is not a fine, but reparation for the criminal destruction which they have committed. . . . We must have guaranties which exist in the will of the German nation itself. What will be the value of the signature of the German Government if the will of the German people itself does not stand behind it? . . . Yet whatever they tell us—that they agree to restore Alsace-Lorraine, to grant reparations, to acknowledge the Society of Nations—let them say so; but even then we must be certain that we are not being drawn into a snare."

Then, to put the matter beyond doubt, the *Figaro* tells us that this speech of Mr. Ribot's was followed by one from the Prime Minister, Mr. Paul Painlevé, who said:

"No enemy maneuver, no individual weakness, can turn France from her unshakable determination. That determination she draws from the purest traditions of our race, those generous principles of liberty which the Revolution sowed among the peoples and which to-day bring together the civilized universe against German imperialism.

"If France pursues this war it is neither for conquest nor vengeance; it is to defend her own liberty, her independence, and at the same time the liberty and independence of the world. Her claims are those of right; they are independent of the issues of battle. She proclaimed them solemnly in 1871, when she was beaten. She proclaims them to-day when she is making the aggressor feel the weight of her arm. The disannexation of Alsace-Lorraine, reparation for the damage and ruin wrought by the enemy, and a peace which shall not be a peace of constraint or violence, containing in itself the germs of future wars, but a just peace in which no people, whether strong or weak, shall be opprest, a peace in which effective guaranties shall protect the society of nations against all aggression on the part of one among them—these are the noble war-aims of France if one can speak of war-aims when it is a question of a nation which during forty-four years, despite her open wounds, has done everything in order to spare humanity the horrors of war.

"As long as these aims are not reached, France will continue to fight."

Following these speeches, the French Chamber of Deputies supported the policy of the new Cabinet by a vote of 378 to 1, and the echo of these speeches resounded in Germany until it stung the German Foreign Minister to a reply in the Reichstag. According to the *Kölnische Zeitung*, Dr. von Kühlmann said:

"There is but one answer to the question: Can Germany in any form make concessions with regard to Alsace-Lorraine? That answer is: No. So long as one German hand can hold a gun the integrity of the territory handed down to us as a glorious inheritance by our forefathers can never be the object of negotiations or concessions."

The Foreign Secretary told the Reichstag that the question of prolonging the struggle was not the future of Belgium, but that of Alsace-Lorraine. He said:

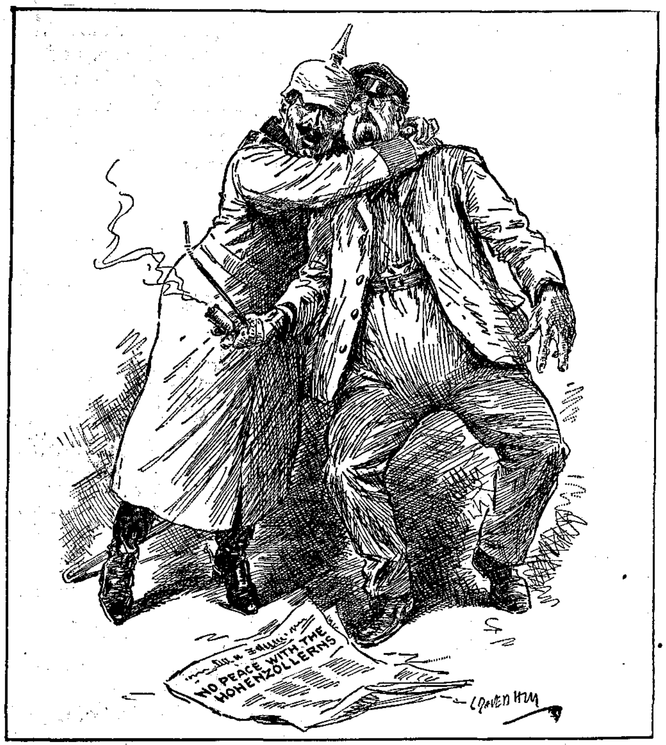
"Great Britain, according to our information, has pledged herself to France that she will continue the fight for the conquest of Alsace-Lorraine, both politically and with her armies, so long as France desires to adhere to the program of regaining those provinces. This being the actual situation, I think it proper to give a clear and firm statement of our attitude, since, curiously enough, there still seems to be a misconception in this respect among our enemies, and even among our neutral friends."

Dr. von Kühlmann seems to have been correctly informed as to the attitude of Great Britain, for, addressing a delegation of insurance committees, Mr. Lloyd George, the Premier, remarked that "no statement more calculated to prolong the war could be made than the assertion of the German Foreign Secretary that Germany would never contemplate the making of concessions respecting Alsace-Lorraine. However long the war lasts, England intends to stand by her gallant Ally, France, until she redeems her opprest children from the degradation of a foreign yoke."

Gustave Hervé, in the Paris *Victoire*, describes the German Foreign Secretary as "clutching at straws" and rails at his fury over Premier Painlevé's use of the word "disannexation." It was in the course of this outburst that Dr. von Kühlmann, made his categorical statement that the demand for Alsace-Lorraine was the only thing that stood between the world and peace. He said:

"Except for France's demand for Alsace-Lorraine, there is absolutely no impediment to peace, no question which could not be solved by negotiations or a settlement in such a way as to render superfluous the further sacrifice of blood."

The Allied press generally are convinced that Dr. von Kühlmann's statement was made solely to split the Entente in the expectation that the rest will not continue the war merely to help France regain two provinces. But one of the foremost American editors points out keenly that in that case neither should Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey keep on fighting to help Germany hold them. The extreme opposites in the German view-point are exprest by the Socialist Berlin *Vorwärts* and the moderate liberal *Frankfurter Zeitung*. The Frankfort organ remarks:


NO PEACE WITH THE HOHENZOLLERNS
L. Raven Hill

THE INSEPARABLE.

THE KAISER (to his people)—"Do not listen to those who would sow dissension between us. *I will never desert you.*"

—*Punch* (London).

"Of course the enemy must renounce their annexation plans before there can be any talk of peace, for we cannot negotiate with anybody who seeks to take an inch of German soil."

The Socialist view-point is thus set forth by the *Vorwärts:*

"The truth is that we can not destroy our enemies and that they can not destroy us. The truth is that we are suffering terribly in this war. So are our enemies. The truth is that the German people are passionately anxious to end this senseless butchery, and so are all other civilized peoples."

For some reason or other, Mr. Ribot's speech makes the one time staid and sober *Kölnische Zeitung* foam with rage. It says:

"Here stand revealed the true aims of the Entente's vast anti-German conspiracy. Here is a robber's scheme for the impudence of which the like was never seen before. And yet they talk of German lust of conquest and dominion! The mask is now completely torn away. Naked stand the Entente criminals, whose every word in their alleged defense of humanity turns against them and convicts them. With such robber schemers one can not treat."

The moderation of the French demands can be seen from the views of the Socialist Paris *Humanité*, which deliberately rejects any idea of annexing territory with the sole exception of Alsace-Lorraine. The editor, Mr. Renaudel, writes:

"If our interpretation be correct, the Allies, whatever may be the nature of their victory from a military view-point, will not, when the time for peace arrives, push their demands beyond the limits of what is just. As regards the conditions of peace, France requires the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine, but rejects decisively the dreams of those who clamor for the 'left bank of the Rhine.' It would be very ungracious, should our aims be realized, not to admit this much."

The Paris *Gaulois* says of the speeches of the two Ministers:

"The country is doubtless pleased with the moderate form of the statement of our war-aims. . . . The Premier can reckon on the support of all those who agree with him in thinking that the wish to end the war a day too early is tantamount to a desire to destroy France."

Meanwhile, in Alsace itself the Germans are doing everything in their power to endear themselves to the inhabitants. An Associated Press dispatch from the French front runs:

"Fresh evidence of the German campaign of terrorization in Alsace-Lorraine comes to hand every day. Since the beginning of hostilities German courts martial sitting in the annexed provinces have inflicted sentences totaling five thousand years' imprisonment on citizens of Alsace and Lorraine, whose sole offense has been the expression of opinions favorable to France. All classes and all districts have suffered.

"Since Alsace and Lorraine were annexed by Germany in 1871 until the outbreak of the war in 1914, no fewer than five hundred thousand of the inhabitants of the provinces, according to official figures, have migrated to France. . . . . . .

"While the migration was in progress the younger and more daring spirits among the men of Alsace and Lorraine took the still more serious step of joining the French Army. More than thirty thousand of them have fought beneath the tricolor since the war began. Many of them by their heroism have gained high rank, while numbers of their comrades have made the great sacrifice."

WHY WAR-PROGRESS IS SLOW—"All is over, bar the shouting," is the view of that wary warrior, Gen. Jan Christiaan Smuts, the South-African leader, who is also a member of the British war-cabinet. He explained to the Paris *Journal* just why things move so slowly, yet why victory is no longer in doubt. He said:

"This war is, above all, a war of machinery. If we have discovered it a bit late, the harm is now being repaired, and the superiority is ours. This is why we may have been slow in starting to go forward. The reason we do not progress with as much speed as some would like is because this use of the machinery of war common to the assailants and the defenders helps very much the defensive and renders a quick victory impossible. Instructed by experience, we have adopted in France tactics which may not be very showy, but the results of which are, so to speak, mathematically certain. It consists in progressing by strictly limited advances on ground rendered impossible to hold by the superiority of our artillery. They cost a minimum to us and inflict on the enemy the maximum of losses. This offensive is slow, but it is sure, and we are pursuing it and will pursue it without rest. If the public understand these methods and their success there is no more question as to who is winning, and that the nations at the rear must only arm themselves with patience. . . . . . .

"To-day we have won, and the Germans know it quite well. Yesterday their directing classes understood it. To-morrow there will not be in the German Empire a single man who will not understand it also. The final result of the persistent pressure of our Army is well anticipated over there in spite of reassuring *communiqués*. . . . . . .

"Peace may be near or may be far off, but the issue is no longer in doubt. Peace! There is nothing to which Germany aspires more ardently, so much does she feel that her cause is hopeless. But for us, before we even think of it, we must be certain to be able to end forever the military imperialism which caused this war. Before accepting any form of peace those who have charge of the government of the nations will have to think carefully about its terms, because on the peace which we sign will depend for generations the peace and the happiness of the whole world. The stakes are the largest which humanity has ever known, and we only want now patience and confidence to be certain that these stakes shall be ours."

THE GERMAN PEOPLE BEHIND THEIR RULER

IF ABUSE COULD KILL, President Wilson would have been dead weeks ago. This is evident from the comments in the German papers which have just come to hand on the President's reply to the Pope's peace note. One and all reecho Dr. Kämpf, the president of the German Reichstag, and indorse in various terms his delightful mixed metaphor, "He who attempts to drive a wedge between the German people and their Emperor will bite granite." If we can judge from what the papers say, there seems to be little doubt that the great majority of the German people stand stedfastly behind their Government, and this is emphasized by the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which says:

> "Nothing can be worse than President Wilson's obstinate repetition of his statement that the war is against the German Government rather than against the German people. Does Mr. Wilson really believe that any self-respecting nation can be influenced toward a treaty or toward a peace by such discrimination?
>
> "Mr. Wilson must surely see that the German people to-day are heart and soul with the German Government. And, moreover, we must say frankly and firmly if our enemies believe that democratic reforms in Germany are going to benefit any one except the Germans, they are mightily deceiving themselves. In the policy which preceded and the policy pursued during the war, the German people in all essential points have been thoroughly at one with the Government."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* roundly alleges that our reason for entering the war was a "flimsy excuse," and that our real motive was a desire for the humiliation of Germany. It says:

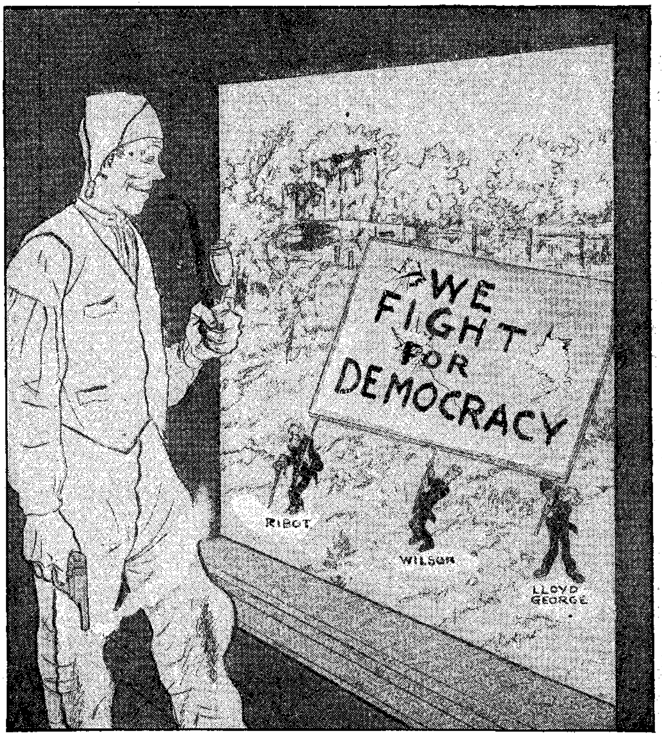
> "It has already been untruthfully stated by Wilson that with the beginning of ruthless *U*-boat war Germany broke her word to America. Wilson's repetition does not make truth out of a lie. The fact that Germany does not want to menace the freedom of any people is shown by her forty-three years of peace. To-day Germany only wishes to assure her own freedom and to make it impossible that any one Power shall tyrannize over the sea to such an extent that smaller neutrals will be opprest as they have so shamelessly been opprest since America's entrance into the war. Lansing has also showed plainly that America's sole reason for entering the war was to prevent Germany's victory and that Wilson's and America's hypocritical talk of humanity and idealism was in order to excuse an unscrupulous war to their own people."

The Berlin *Freisinnige Zeitung* is sadly pained at the vigor of the President's language, and it thinks that he should have adopted a much more humble tone in referring to the great German nation. It remarks: "Wilson talks like a stable-boy. He may perhaps think that he is truthful, but he is merely insolent." The same tone of gentle and long-suffering forbearance is used by the *Kölnische Zeitung* in an editorial entitled "Wilson's Clumsy Trick." The Rhenish organ is pained that a man of the President's high mental attainments should be unable to see that the German Government is the German people. It says:

> "So peace is offered to the German people at the price of the overthrow of their Government. This may have been the reckoning of the crafty Yankee as he built up his note upon the lie that a criminal Government in Germany had begun a war of aggression against a peaceful world, and to this end had done violence to its own people. He was perhaps crafty, but he was not wise. He laid it on too thick not to be detected. Therefore the effect of his trick will be the contrary of what he expected. Against this canting fellow the German people will rally more firmly around their Emperor and his counselors. It will not let them be slandered and abused by anybody, least of all by a President who, elected on a promise of peace, proceeded to drive his people into war. For a democracy in which such a thing is possible, the German people has no use or no need. Sure of victory, it grips its good sword still tighter, for it knows that a cause that requires such clumsy tricks as Wilson's must be in a bad way."

A near neighbor of the *Kölnische Zeitung*, the annexationist and Clerical *Kölnische Volkszeitung*, is really shocked at President Wilson's unholy ambition to "play the rôle of arbitrator for the whole world." It remarks:

> "We have always pointed out that America would declare war anyway when she considered that the propitious moment had arrived. Wilson had an interest in postponing this moment as much as possible, and so waited until England and Germany were both weakened in order to play the rôle of arbitrator for the whole world. We should have kept this in mind and framed our attitude accordingly, altho at the time this was regarded as jingoism. Events have proved the contrary."



WHAT BERLIN WOULD LIKE TO THINK.

MICHEL—"There! I've shot that slogan full of holes."

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

The *Volkszeitung* is none the less a little apprehensive, and it frankly admits that having America's weight thrown into the scale against her is embarrassing for Germany:

> "There is no question, and we have never denied it, that America's entrance complicates Germany's position and makes it more difficult. We can rest fully assured, however, that we can overcome this difficulty.
>
> "We should have met America's menaces calmly and stedfastly. That was certainly a difficult decision, especially for a people surrounded by enemies. If the decision had to be taken it was better to take it early than to wait for indefinite hopes that were founded more on feeling and wishes than on real political facts. We decided on this attitude too late. . . . . . .
>
> "Nothing is more necessary for Germany's prosecution of the war than to find the right attitude toward the American policy. The mistakes of the past must under no circumstances be repeated. Here neither misleading optimism nor depressing pessimism is in place. The only thing to further our ends is steady coolness and quiet weighing of all the important issues, unhampered by pious wishes and tender feelings. This will lead us to an honorable peace. And in the pursuit of this end certainly the successes of our army and submarines are the first consideration."

How solid is the solidarity of the German people can be seen by a dispatch from that eminently veracious government institution known as the Wolff News Bureau, which sends out from Berlin news and more or less inspired articles to German and neutral papers. Its solidarity dispatch runs:

> "German public opinion has already spoken with a clear voice. Since the publication of President Wilson's reply to the papal note, sixty-three Socialist daily papers have denounced it in their leading articles. At present there are sixty-six

Socialist daily papers in Germany; hence only three of them have not attacked Wilson's insolence. This shows clearly enough the trend of Socialist opinion in Germany.

"Apart from the Socialist papers the entire German press are absolutely unanimous in repudiating President Wilson's ideas. If all the articles printed in Germany could be placed before President Wilson he would realize how hopeless is his expectation of inciting the German people against their rulers.

"Resolutions condemning President Wilson's attitude have been passed by the Chambers of Commerce at Berlin, Hamburg, Munich, Breslau, Cologne, Frankfort, Bremen, Lübeck, Dresden, Leipzig, Danzig, Stettin, Hanover, Düsseldorf, Magdeburg, Nuremberg, and fifty-two other German towns. Other representative public bodies which have repudiated the President's attempt to interfere with German domestic affairs are the Synod of the Prussian Protestant State Church, twenty-three societies connected with Protestant churches, sixteen associations of Catholic workmen, twenty-eight other Catholic societies, thirty-eight trade-unions, and the councils of ninety-four other *Vereins* of various kinds."

AUSTRIA'S SWISS INTRIGUES

THE INRUSH OF DIPLOMATS from Austria into Switzerland during the last few weeks has led the Milan *Secolo* to wonder what is the matter. Among the Austrian and Hungarian dignitaries now sojourning in the Helvetian Republic we find that fleeting visitor to Washington, Count Adam Tarnowski von Tarnow, the Austrian Ambassador we did not receive. With him are Count Maurice Esterházy, the recently resigned Premier of Hungary; Count Michael Károlyi, the pacifist leader of the Hungarian Independence party, and that shrewd Socialist journalist, Josef Diner-Denés. What these, with other notables of longer residence, are doing *Il Secolo* tells us. It seems a part of the German peace drive:

"Austria, being less hated in France and England than Germany, is in a better position to make approaches and to maneuver in neutral countries; and to judge by results hitherto, Austria's Jesuitism can not be said to have been without fruit. The methods of these intrigues differ very greatly and naturally vary according to the surroundings in which they are undertaken. But their general line is substantially directed toward strengthening in neutral countries the view that grave differences exist between Vienna and Berlin, and that Austria would be disposed to enter into immediate negotiations with the Entente for a separate peace. That differences do exist between the two Empires is undoubted; the high military circles are painfully conscious of the yoke imposed on them by the German command, while the Court of Charles does not get on with the Hohenzollerns and in the masses of the people resentment against the Germans is acute. It would, however, be a profound mistake to believe in the sincerity of the wish exprest by these confidential agents of the Berlin and Vienna Governments in favor of a separate peace, on condition that Austria-Hungary received assurances that she would not come out of the struggle unduly curtailed.

"The reality is very different: it is that between Berlin and Vienna there is a complete agreement as to this policy of intrigue, and that Berlin approves the anti-German tactics of Austria in neutral countries. Thus Baron Giskra [an Austrian diplomat, son of a well-known German-National leader in Austria] can play the Anglophil for the purpose of keeping up cordial relations with certain English circles, while Count Goluchowski, a more reserved but no less skilful Ententist, can cultivate no less interesting relations with Entente clerical circles through his nephew Skirzinski [a Pole attached to the Austrian Legation in Bern] and a lady friend of his. All these describe Austria-Hungary as the victim of Germany's militarist ambitions in order to induce the Entente Governments to consider seriously the idea of a separate peace."

Not only are the diplomats prest into service, but the financiers have also been mobilized, says *Il Secolo*, which proceeds:

"The best force of Austrian high finance and those persons who have widest relations with French and English capitalists have been mobilized to produce, through the mediation of serious financiers, the famous meetings of the 'Yellow Internationals' of Geneva and Lucerne. It works forcibly upon Franco-British capitalists by holding out the possibility, by means of a general peace, or at worst a separate peace, with Austria, of saving the vast sums invested not only in Austria but also in Germany."

DYING SERVIA

"CUT THE TALK AND ACT," is the advice given to the Allies by the neutral *Journal de Genève* when discussing the case of Servia, and the Swiss journal alleges that while we have been indulging in high-flown rhetoric about restoring the ancient glory of Servia we have left the inhabitants to starve. Under the heading, "First live, then philosophize," the Geneva paper recalls Lord Robert Cecil's declaration in the British House of Commons when he solemnly avowed that "the British Government was far from being disposed to abandon Servia," and that the Allies would obtain for her "the most complete reparation and restitution," and then goes on to say:

"No one doubts that such is the intention of Britain and her Allies, but will there be any Servians left to benefit by these reparations and restitutions if nothing is done meanwhile to rescue this unhappy people, which is dying of hunger and misery, to say nothing of the ravages of war? No one knows the exact number of lives lost in Servia, but, according to the most optimistic estimate, one quarter of the population has probably already perished owing to war, epidemics, lack of nourishment, and privations of every kind. If we merely count the men, and, in particular, the educated class, the proportion would be higher. Consequently the birth-rate is bound to be reduced for many years, and of what use for purposes of repopulation will be the children who have lived or may still be born under the influence of so desperate a physiological situation?

"Servia is not being revictualed, and her fate is a thousand times worse than that of Belgium and northern France, whose own resources are supplemented by the abundant and generous help of the Belgian Relief Commission, while Servia, poor to begin with, receives nothing from her allies. The Americans and Swiss gave Servia some assistance last year, but this work was interrupted because the Americans themselves came into the war, and are thus cut off from Servia, and because Switzerland, being rationed, has no more food for export. . . . The Allies, in opposing the revictualing of Servia, have resort to the argument of the blockade, which would apparently be infringed if the Servians received something to eat. One day some gentlemen met round a green table and decided that, when a country was in the military occupation of the enemy, the latter was bound to provide for that country's needs. But these gentlemen round the green table did not foresee the possibility that this enemy might not have enough for his own subsistence. As charity begins at home, an Austrian officer was quite logical in saying one day to a Servian: 'If it's a case of dying of hunger, you will die first.' Other gentlemen, who still dine every day, decide to-day that, in accordance with certain established principles, the Servians ought to feed themselves, and that the Powers who occupy their country are in duty bound to assure them the means of doing so. Let all Servians perish rather than one principle! And if it be objected that, in spite of principles, the necessity of revictualing Belgium was recognized, there are people who will give the 'stoic' answer that the revictualing of Belgium and northern France was a mistake."

While no official aid has been extended to Servia in the way of rationing her population, the London *New Europe* points out that nevertheless private assistance has been handsome and not inadequate. Speaking of British assistance only, *The New Europe* remarks:

"While there has never been any official succor to Servia, as to Belgium it is of course to be remembered that the generosity of the British public has been perhaps unique even amid the boundless generosity called forth by the war. The Servian Relief Fund alone has received over $2,250,000 in subscriptions (exclusive of enormous quantities of stores), while the Scottish Women's Hospitals and other institutions have also expended large sums in aid of the Servians. But since Servia has been overrun, nothing whatever has been done by the Allies for the population which remains behind, tho private funds continue their work for the Servians in exile."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

HOW THE INSECTS KNOW EACH OTHER

SMELLS REPLACE sight and sound to a great extent in a new world opened up for us by Dr. N. E. McIndoo in his work on "Recognition Among Insects," lately published in Washington by the Smithsonian Institution. The chief object of this novel treatise is to show that the sense of smell in the lower animals, but particularly in the honey-bee, is so highly developed that we have no more conception of it than the honey-bee can have of our own wonderfully developed sense of sight. Says Dr. McIndoo:

> "It has always been a matter of conjecture as to how the various lower animals recognize each other, and by what means the sexes of any species distinguish one another. At first thought it might be claimed that sight is the chief means by which any animal having eyes can recognize other animals, but after a second thought we recall that the eyes in the lower animals are not as highly developed as they are in the higher animals; and we know that many of the lower animals live in dark places and that some of them are partially or totally blind. For example, the eyes of some beetles and spiders inhabiting caves function little or not at all, and, despite this fact, these animals seem to distinguish one another as easily as do those with normal eyes living in light places. Relative to blind or partially blind species, touch may be the chief means by which they recognize one another, but during the courtship of cave spiders the writer observed that the males recognize the females of the same species at short distances and even before the males touch the webs of the females. Touch, therefore, can not be the chief means of recognition for cave spiders, and perhaps not for any other animal. Since we know so little about the senses of hearing and taste in the lower animals, we may safely eliminate them as the chief factors in recognition.
>
> "As the lower animals do recognize one another without using the tactile organs, and as their sense of sight is not sufficiently developed to be the chief factor in recognition, we may assume that the most important factor is some chemical sense, perhaps similar to our olfactory sense. If the olfactory organs are the chief means of recognition, they must constantly receive stimuli in the form of odors, and these odors must be emitted by the animals themselves."

Dr. McIndoo finds from his own experience that the human nose, tho far less sensitive than the olfactory organs of insects, can be trained to recognize a number of characteristic odors pertaining to the honey-bee. Even at the beginning of his experiments he was able to distinguish the "hive odor" (the smell of the bees in the hive, collectively), the "brood odor" (the smell of the larvæ), the "honey odor," and the "wax odor." After a few months' practise he could recognize the three castes of bees—queens, drones, and workers—merely by smelling them. To quote again:

> "Old workers constantly give off the characteristic bee odor; and, when seized, they emit another distinct odor which comes from the poison ejected through the sting. No difference between the odor of a guard and that of a fanner could be distinguished; the odor from each closely resembles the hive odor, that is, the odor which comes out of a hive when the hive cover is removed. A worker carrying pollen gives off, besides the bee odor, another odor which comes from the pollen.
>
> "The younger the workers the less pronounced is the bee odor emitted. To the human nose the odor emitted by nurse bees and wax generators is much less pronounced than is the odor from old workers. Workers just emerged from the cells have a faint sweetish odor, but lack the characteristic bee odor, and workers removed from the cells just before they begin cutting their way out emit a fainter sweetish odor.
>
> "Old queens have a strong, sweetish odor, while the odor from queens just emerged from their cells is much less pronounced. The queen odor is very pleasant and is as characteristic for queens as is the bee odor for workers.
>
> "The majority of old drones have a faint odor, while almost every young drone has a stronger odor. This odor is slightly different from that of young workers and is less sweetish."

By means of ingenious experiments the author proves that the bees themselves can distinguish a much greater variety of smells, and that these play a most important part in their lives. Not only has each hive or colony its own odor, different from that of any other hive, but the offspring of a common queen have an odor peculiar to their family, and each individual bee has an odor peculiar to itself. He says:

> "The hive odor of a queenless colony is perhaps considerably different from that of a colony which has a queen. The absence of a queen odor in the hive odor probably explains why the workers in a queenless colony are irritable and never work normally. All the bees—workers, queen, and drones—in a colony carry the hive odor of that colony on their bodies among the hairs. This odor serves as a sign or mark by which all the occupants of a hive know one another.
>
> "Worker bees returning to the hives from the field pass the guards unmolested, because they carry the proper sign, altho the hive odor that they carry is fainter than when they left the hive, and it is also partially masked by the odors from the nectar and pollen carried by these bees.
>
> "Bees kept in the open air for three days lose all the hive odor carried on their bodies, but each bee still emits its individual odor. When a colony is divided the hive odor in each half soon changes, so that by the end of the third day the original colony possesses a hive odor so different from that of the other half of the colony that when the workers are removed from the two new colonies and are placed together in observation cases they fight one another as tho they had been separated all their lives. . . . . . .
>
> "There has been much speculation concerning the ruling spirit or power in the colony of bees. The present writer is inclined to believe that a normal hive odor serves such a purpose. The hive odor is a means of preserving the social life of the bees from without, and the queen odor, which is a part of it, insures continuation of the social life within. As already stated, the workers 'know' their hive-mates by the hive odor they carry. This odor insures harmony and a united defense when an enemy attacks the colony. The queen odor constantly informs the workers that their queen is present. Even tho she does not rule, her presence means everything to the bees in perpetuating the colony. Thus by obeying the stimuli of the hive odor and queen odor, and being guided by instinct, a colony of bees perhaps could not want a better ruler."

LATH-AND-PLASTER TANKS—Considering the facility and economy with which structures of plastered metal lath can be made, it is surprizing, says a writer in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago, September 12), that more of them are not built. He goes on:

> "Some fifteen years ago a mining engineer described a large smoke conduit for a smelter which was made by plastering cement mortar on metal lath. No forms were required and a very economical flue was produced. We mention this merely to indicate one of the many ways in which plastered metal can be used. A water-tank, 14.6 feet in diameter and 14 feet high, was built by erecting wooden studs to which were fastened wire mesh and metal laths, that were given several coats of cement plaster containing cattle hair and 10 per cent. of hydrated lime. The cement wall of the tank was made 5 inches thick at the top and 7 inches at the bottom. Each coat of mortar was scratched as soon as it was sufficiently hard. The final inside coat was floated and a wash of neat cement and hydrated lime applied with a brush. The floor of the tank was concrete containing hydrated lime."

STANDARDIZED AIRPLANES AN ERROR

HOW STANDARDIZATION MAY BE A HINDRANCE to quantity production of airplanes and their motors is indicated by Mr. C. G. Grey in *The Aeroplane* (London), of which he is the editor. His criticism has special pertinence in this country, some scientific observers believe, in view of the fact that the Aircraft Production Board plans to standardize not only "Liberty motors," but also airplanes. To those who argue that vast improvements may be effected by standardizing on a few types of airplanes on active service Mr. Grey rejoins:

"It is, of course, absolutely true that if we could afford to scrap all types of aeroplanes and engines, except three or four of each, and could turn our whole energies to producing those types, we should materially increase our output, and should at the same time simplify the work of supplying squadrons in the field with spares. But type standardization is a most dangerous game to play with such immature products as aeroplanes and aeroengines.

"If aircraft were anywhere near their ultimate stage of development it would be highly advisable to standardize, say, four types of machine: a small, fast, single-seat fighter; a bigger two-seat fighter; a general purpose machine for reconnaissance, artillery observation; photography, and what one might perhaps call tactical or corps squadron bombing; and for the fourth type a very big, multiple-engined, self-protecting, long-range bombing machine, to operate in large fleets on purely strategic or political bomb-raids. But, all the same, type standardization can be overdone."

We hear then of a friend of his, an ardent supporter of standardization, who was horrified to learn that the British were using about twenty different types of machines on active service. If this were true when the statement was made, and it probably was, Mr. Grey thinks that at least ten of the types were out of date and "their continued use is an excellent proof of our wrong-headedness in the past." If another dozen more or less up-to-date types are in use this is no more than there should be, and the writer adds:

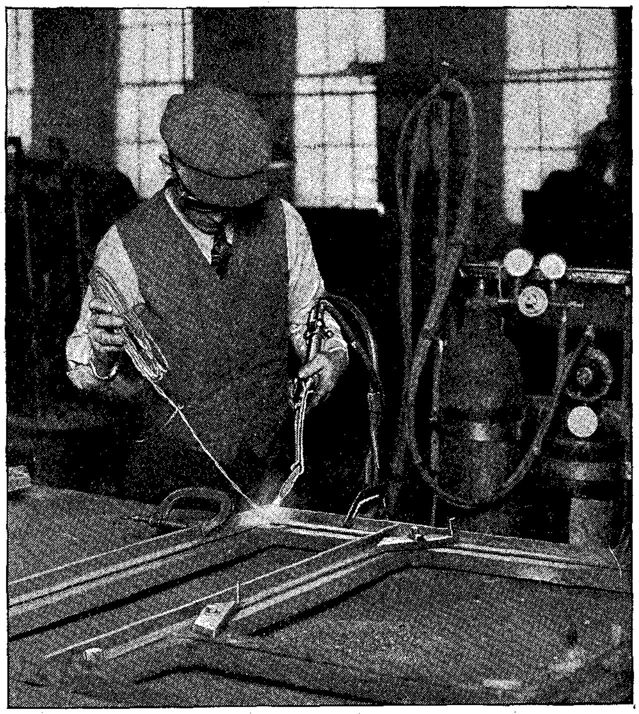
"The consolation about having a variety of types is that if the responsible authorities make a mistake over one type, other types exist which pull them through till the mistake has been put right. We made a mistake in trying to standardize on the B. E. 2's, and the Royal Flying Corps was saved by a weird assortment of French and British 'trade' aeroplanes rushed through in a hurry. We made a mistake in standardizing on the R. E.'s, and the authorities were then saved by de Havillands and Bristols and Sopwiths. We made a mistake in standardizing on Royal Aircraft Factory engines, both air-cooled and water-cooled, and the authorities have been saved by Clergets, and Le Rhone, and Rolls-Royces, and Hispano-Suizas, thanks to the Navy, and not to the Royal Flying Corps of the period when the mistake was made.

"But let any experienced Royal Flying Corps pilot try to imagine the state of affairs to-day if the authorities had been permitted to standardize solely on B. E.'s, F. E.'s, R. E.'s, and S. E.'s, as its four types with Royal Aircraft Factory engines and nothing else. And there is every reason to believe that such standardization would have been put through but for continual agitation at the period and constant criticism of officially designed aeroplanes and engines.

"Also it is well to remember that if those types had been standardized there would have been no new and improved types constantly coming along as there are to-day, simply because all incentive to design new types would have been smothered. The result would have been stagnation of design, and disaster to the Royal Flying Corps."

THE HOTTEST HEAT

IF MODERN SCIENCE IS CORRECT in ascribing the effects of heat to the motion of molecules, there must be a lower limit to temperature. Nothing can get colder than absolute zero, where the molecules stop moving altogether. If we are to accept the ultra-modern theory of "relativity," according to which no speed higher than that of light can be attained, then there is also an upper limit to temperature—a point beyond which nothing can get hotter. Be that as it may, this heat has hardly been approached as yet, tho in the other direction temperatures very close to absolute zero have been reached. The highest temperature yet obtained by man, according to Raymond Francis Yates in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York), is 9,400° Fahr., and this was momentary only, being due to a high explosive set off in a confined space. Until late years, Mr. Yates tells us, the greatest industrial heat was that of the ordinary fuel furnace, in which temperatures approaching 3,200° Fahr. were possible. These temperatures are insignificant to-day in comparison with the heat employed in the commercial production of rubies, calcium carbide, carborundum, graphite, and steel. Writes Mr. Yates:



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Popular Science Monthly," New York.

STEEL MELTS TO LIQUID IN THIS INTENSE FLAME.

Welding steel with heat at 6,300° from an oxyacetylene blow-pipe.

"The two great allies of man to-day in the production of heat are, in order of their importance, chemistry and electricity. A gas composed of mixed hydrogen and oxygen when ignited burns so furiously that it produces a temperature of 3,600° Fahr. Utilizing the combustion of these two gases as a source of heat, a Frenchman, Mr. Verneuil, has commercially produced rubies by fusing alumina with a trace of chromium oxid as the coloring medium. So perfect is this imitation gem that it is chemically impossible to distinguish it from the natural article.

"The oxyhydrogen blowpipe is also used for welding. The temperature of the flame is just beyond the melting-point of quartz, and by its use tubes, flasks, and many different pieces of quartz chemical apparatus are constructed. Quartz vessels are invaluable in chemistry. They resist most acids and rapid changes in temperature.

"The next step in realizing high temperatures by means of rapid chemical action was discovered by Prof. H. Goldschmidt, of Essen, Germany. This is called the 'thermit' process, and it produces a temperature as high as 3,400° Fahr. A furious heat is produced by thermit because of the great chemical affinity existing between oxygen and aluminum. If granulated iron oxid and aluminum are mixed together and properly ignited, the iron rapidly loses its oxygen to the aluminum. . . . . .

"After the reaction has been completed, the iron will be found in a molten state just beyond its boiling-point. The oxids of many other elements act in the same manner. This makes the thermit process a very valuable asset to the metallurgist and chemist.

"Not only has thermit proved itself an ally of the metallurgist, but of the engineer and mechanic as well. It has been found that if a small amount of titanium is placed in thermit, it forms an alloy with the molten iron which makes it invaluable for welding purposes. A few years ago a fractured casting, no matter how costly, had to be relegated to the junk-heap. To-day, it can be repaired easily and perfectly by the use of thermit with a trifling expenditure. . . . . . .

"Greater even than the heat of thermit in the temperature scale is that attained with the flame formed by the combustion of the gases, oxygen and acetylene, in the proportion of 1.7 volumes of the former and 1 volume of the latter. In the apex of the cone of a flame so produced a temperature of 6,300° Fahr. is realized. The hydrogen, which is freed from the acetylene, surrounds the flame and prevents a loss of heat and confines it to a small space. By a suitably constructed blowpipe, this little flame is used to great advantage even by a comparatively unskilled workman for the quick repair of small, broken castings where the use of thermit would be impractical."

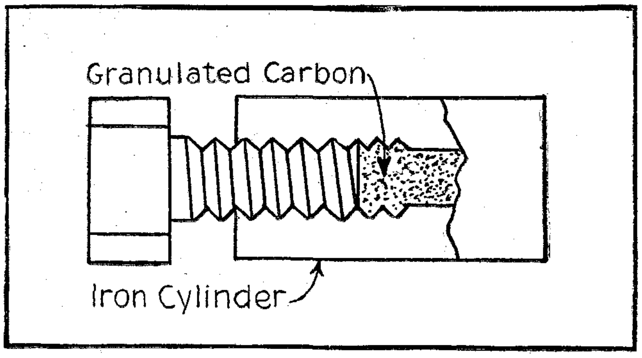
To go further in attaining high temperatures, we must introduce electricity—the greatest heat-creating power that science commands. The heat of the electric furnace is due to an arc formed between two carbon terminals, quite similar to that in the familiar electric "arc-light." To quote further:

"The furnace with which Moissan, pioneer user of the electric arc, conducted startling experiments and made many discoveries, is most simple. It consists principally of an arc drawn between two large carbon electrodes and supplied with a very heavy current. The arc is enclosed in the cavity formed by two large limestone blocks. In this simple furnace Moissan produced a temperature of 6,300° Fahr., and, had it not been for the fact that carbon boils at this temperature, we can not predict how much further the temperature could have been carried.

"The science of electrothermics has developed many new industries and substances, not only through the efforts of Professor Moissan, but many other investigators as well. Nor have all the industries founded made use of the arc in their furnaces. Many, such as Acheson's, for the production of carborundum and graphite, are of a different type. In Acheson's furnace the substances to be converted form a part of an electrical circuit and offer such resistance that temperatures as high as 6,300° Fahr. have been produced.

"It was by means of the electric furnace that Hall made aluminum a commercial article. Before his time it was a laboratory curiosity. Taylor produced carbon disulfid and Willson developed a means of producing calcium carbide on a commercial scale.

"The highest temperature ever reached by man was produced a few years ago by two English experimenters, Sir Andrew Noble and Sir F. Abel. This was done by an explosive called cordite, which is a form of smokeless powder composed chiefly of guncotton, nitroglycerin, and mineral jelly. When this was exploded in a durable steel cylinder, a temperature of 9,400° Fahr. was produced. This was due to the suddenness of the reaction, and, altho of momentary duration, it was an interesting scientific achievement nevertheless. With the aid of cordite, Sir William Crookes was able to make small diamonds."

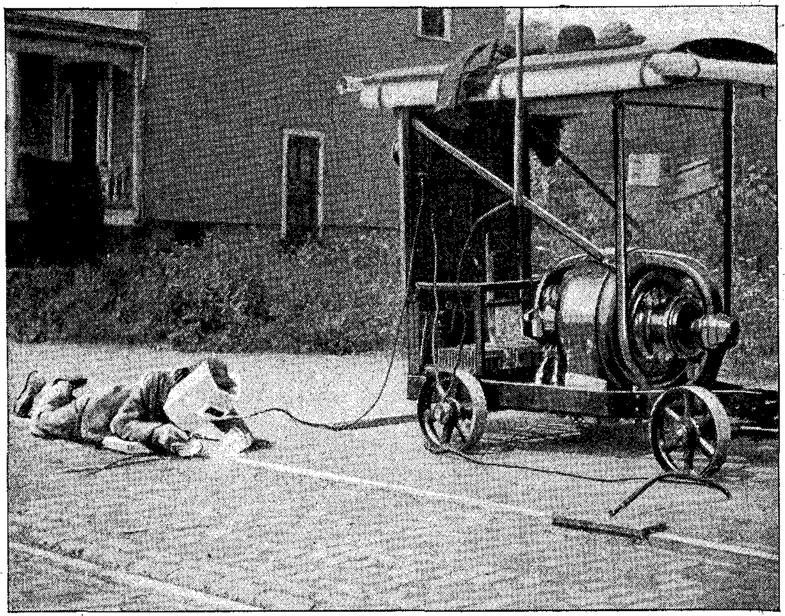


A DIAMOND-MAKING MACHINE.

The simple electric furnace with which Moissan crystallized carbon and produced artificial diamonds.

THAT "POISONED COURT-PLASTER"

IT IS INADVISABLE to use court-plaster, owing to the high probability that it will carry germs to the wound over which it is applied. These germs, however, are not the products of German malice, but are the ordinary or American variety. Unfortunately a tetanus germ born in the United States is quite as deadly as one that originates in Central Europe. A writer in *The Druggists' Circular* (New York, September) finds no reliable evidence that any one, either friend or enemy, has knowingly planted germs in court-plaster, or soap, or anywhere else where the daily press would have us believe they had been placed to our undoing. Nevertheless, he agrees with the health authorities that court-plaster is apt to be germ-ridden and had better be discarded. We read:



HEAT SO HIGH THE WORKER WEARS A MASK.

A practical use of the electric arc, to weld street-car rails.

"*The Circular* recently addrest letters to the health departments of all the States and twenty of the principal cities of the country inquiring whether or not analyses had been made by them of either court-plaster or soap suspected of having been contaminated with tetanus or other germs by enemy agents, and, if so, what were the results of those investigations.

"We have received replies from thirty-three States and nineteen cities, . . . and in only one instance, that of Ohio, was there a positive statement that tetanus bacilli had been found. Twenty States and eleven cities reported having analyzed a number of samples with negative results, and twelve States and eight cities reported that no investigations had been made.

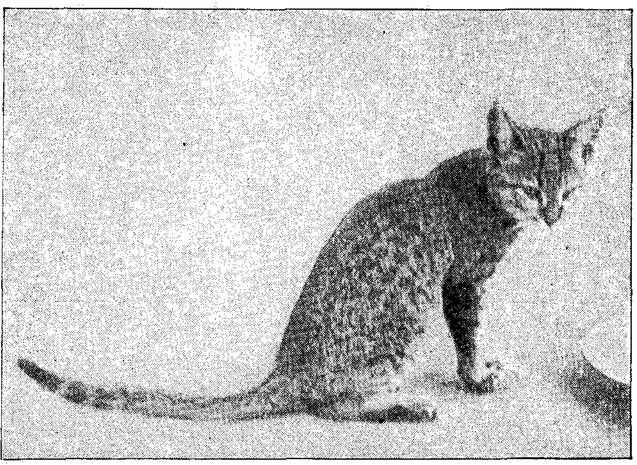
"A number of interesting facts may be gleaned from a study of these reports. In the first place, it is evident that the various health departments are alert to whatever danger may threaten the public health, and are willing to cooperate in giving such matters due publicity; secondly, as shown by statements of several department officials, there is constant danger of infection from court-plaster because of the careless manner in which it is distributed and used; thirdly, the itinerant vender is not the proper agent for the distribution of medicinal and surgical supplies and should be suppress; and, finally, the results of the investigation show the tendency of the newspapers to exaggerate such items in order to make 'news.'

"Court-plaster, if we may judge from the statements of certain health-department officials, is not held in very high esteem by the medical profession. Because of the careless methods of distribution, and, further, because of the prevailing custom of moistening the product with saliva before applying it to a wound, it is almost certain to carry germs to whatever surface it may be applied. In view of the fact that the product is so frequently contaminated and its use, by sealing a wound and preventing free drainage, actually interferes with healing processes, Director A. B. Wadsworth, of the New York State Department of Health, holds that 'the use of the court-plaster by the lay public ought to be discouraged.'

"The method of distribution by itinerant venders is attacked by several of the board officials, and this might not be a bad time to push legislative measures designed to curb the activities of these distributers. It has been evident to the pharmaceutical profession for years that the distribution of medicinal substances should be confined to pharmacists, and that such materials should come only from approved sources."

PUSS'S PEDIGREE

TAME CATS are the descendants of wildcats, but apparently not of any one variety. Tabby is an animal of mixed blood, and not simply a common European wildcat, domesticated in prehistoric times, as used to be supposed. A writer in *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington) tells us that the probable ancestor of most domestic cats is a yellowish cat with tiger stripes, *Felis lybica*, which still roams about northeastern Africa, hunting mostly at night and living in holes dug by other animals. It is but slightly larger than the domestic cat, and often marked similarly, altho the coloring is usually lighter and more tiger-like than that of the "tabby." There is no more differentiation, however, than often appears between house cats living in the same block of a city street. He goes on:



Courtesy of "The Journal of Heredity," Washington, D.C.

THE HOUSE CAT'S ANCESTOR.

One of the wild African species of cat from which our pets trace their descent. This is a half-grown animal which was domesticated by natives of the Belgian Kongo. It was photographed by H. O. Lang, of the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

"Some thousands of years before the advent of the Christian era Egypt was a land of storehouses overflowing with the rich produce of the fertile Nile valley. Rats and other rodents found no food so available and no shelter so safe as that furnished by the Egyptian granaries. It is probable that the first attempts at domestication of the cat occurred when specimens of *Felis lybica*, which abounded in the region, were caught and locked up in the grain houses to catch vermin.

"Appreciating the importance of such a protection to the produce of the land, the wily priests soon established the cat as a sacred animal, which was to receive every attention from the totemistic inhabitants. Temples sprang up in honor of the cat-goddess Pasht, from whose name some think the word 'puss' is derived, and cats were mummified with as much ceremony as were men and women. The members of a family which lost a cat by death shaved their eyebrows and went into deep mourning. A cemetery was recently discovered at Bubastis which yielded several hundred thousand cat mummies, many of them preserved with elaborate care. The present inhabitants of the country took sufficient interest in the feline remains to dispose of them as fertilizer at $15 per ton.

"Perhaps the next nation to become interested in the newly domesticated animal was Phenicia. The hardy seafarers must have been greatly troubled with rats aboard their ships, and found the cats a help in protecting the pantry. In their travels the Phenicians evidently took the Egyptian cats to all parts of the then known world, so that many species of wildcats now existing along the Phenician trade route are believed to be the feral descendants, either direct or crossed with indigenous cats of the locality, of the Phenician rat-killers.

"The Greeks probably had no cats. The *ailuros* which they kept on board their ships for killing rats seems to have been the white-breasted martin (*Mustela*), altho the word 'cat' is frequently tho erroneously used in translating the Greek term. But the Romans evidently possest them, and it is probable that from Rome they were carried northward. As soon as the domestic breed became established in Europe it began to cross and still does cross freely with the European wildcat (*Felis catus*). It is probable that the cat was brought by the Romans to Britain some time before the fifth century, altho the first mention of its existence occurs in the laws of the Welsh prince Howel Dhu, which were enacted about the middle of the tenth century. It seems possible that the European wildcat and Egyptian cat were of much closer relationship than has been supposed, since fossil feline remains found in Britain bear just as much resemblance to the Egyptian cat as they do to the native wildcat of the present day.

"From the crossing of the imported Roman cats and the British wildcat evidently resulted the modern 'tabby.' But the Angora comes from another source. Just what this source was is not positively known, but it seems probable that a cat of Central Asia (*F. manul*), popularly known as Pallas's cat, is the ancestor."

DRUM-FIRE

IN NO PREVIOUS WAR have the reports from artillery followed each other so closely as to resemble the roll of a big drum. This phenomenon, first called "drum-fire" by the Germans, and now generally known by this name, is analyzed by G. F. Sleggs in the London *Times*. Incidentally he shows that the sharp, distinct report necessary to its production is heard only in front of the gun, so that each side hears "drum-fire" only from the other's artillery. The further one goes toward the rear of his own line, the more distinctly he hears the enemy's fire and the louder it comes out above the muffled roar of his own guns. We quote from an abstract printed in *Nature* (London). Writes Mr. Sleggs:

"There is a fundamental and peculiar difference between the sound emitted by a gun and that of an exploding shell. When the gun is fired the sound-wave produced is of a totally different nature from that produced by the burst of a shell. In the former case the impact of the gases leaving the muzzle, as it were, 'strikes' the atmosphere in the direction in which the gun is pointed, but the burst from the shell causes a sound-wave of uniform intensity all around. Every soldier who has been to the front knows that if you stand in front of a field-gun or naval gun while firing even at a considerable distance (several hundred yards), the crack is painfully intense to the ears, and may even cause injury, whereas it is possible to stand close behind the gun with comparative impunity. No such difference is observable with a shell.

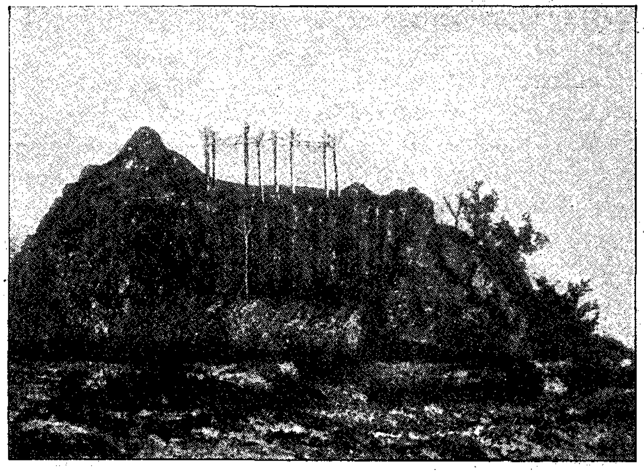
"The wave of sound emitted by a gun is closely analogous to the wave of light emitted by a search-light. The intensity of the ray from a search-light only diminishes gradually, and this analogy is borne out by the peculiar fact, familiar to those who have been in the trenches, that the German machine guns, or rifle-shots, always seem as loud whether the width of 'No Man's Land' is seventy yards or five hundred yards. One of the most wonderful, and indeed majestic, of all sound phenomena in connection with artillery is the great 'roll' that follows the discharge of a high-velocity gun. To hear this at its best, one must visit a part of the front where the contour is rugged, or where the landscape is well wooded, and where houses and other excrescences are abundant, as at Arras. The report of the cannon is followed at once and continuously by a majestic echoing roll that may be compared to a mixture of thunder and the music of a mighty bass orchestra. This rolling sound seems to travel forward as tho it were following the flight of the shell, and is, indeed, mistaken by some for the actual sound of the shell."

The real explanation, Mr. Sleggs goes on to say, is that it is a series of echoes from the thousands of heterogeneous excrescences in the surface of the landscape, combining to form a continuous trail of sound. The fact that this sound travels in the direction of the shell fits in with the search-light analogy, as otherwise this chain of echoes would not appear to flow in any definite direction, and thus "one of the most grandiose aural phenomena that the ear can receive" would not exist. He goes on:

> "The above considerations give rise to a remarkable and surprizing fact, which, indeed, arises in theory and is borne out in practise. This is, that at a certain distance and upward from the firing-line the sound of the German guns will be greater than the sound of our own, because we are in front of the German guns but behind the British, and altho the latter are nearer to us, yet the sound of the former will appear louder and sharper because of the peculiar nature of the sound-wave emitted from the muzzle of a gun, the noise being nearly all concentrated in the direction of fire. Thus, when approaching the firing-line before a big attack, the sound of the German guns often appears to preponderate over our own, giving one the apprehensive impression that the enemy's artillery is in superior strength to our own, and it is only in coming into the artillery-zone that the British superiority is perceived. Another point illustrating this is the origin of the word 'drum-fire.' This term (*Trommelfeuer*) was first used by the Germans to describe the effect of our massed artillery on an unprecedented scale on the Somme. Now to the British, who were, of course, behind the direction *in which their artillery was firing, this term would never have* occurred, for to be behind a British bombardment there is but little resemblance to a drummer's tattoo, the whole sound being merged into a dull and heavy roar of guns; but to the German generals behind their lines every shot from the British guns would stand out as a sharp staccato note, the whole combining to give the impression of the rat-a-tattat of a mighty drum tattoo.
>
> "From these conclusions it will appear that the farther one is behind the firing-line the greater is the tendency for the sound of the German guns to preponderate over our own, altho the latter may be in much greater strength, and the probability is that the greater part of the noise of firing audible on our coasts comes from the German artillery, and not the British, altho the sound of shell-bursts may tend to modify matters."

DENATURED HAIL-STORMS IN FRANCE

AMERICAN FARMERS who have seen valuable crops destroyed by midsummer hail-storms might welcome the introduction into this country of a French device which is said to ward off hail-storms or reduce their terrors. Incidentally, it is claimed that lightning-strokes have become less numerous in the vicinity where the apparatus is installed. This protector against the elements is simply a system of lightning-conductors, a complex multiple lightning-rod, as it were, erected on the top of an extinct volcano in the Ardèche region, France. It is the invention of a French electrical scientist, Mr. P. Marcillac, a former member of the Postal and Telegraphic Service. According to a description appearing in the *Revue Générale de l'Électricité* (Paris), the efficacy of the invention was demonstrated without delay. On the very day when the work was completed a violent storm occurred, we are told, but it was noticed that when it reached the summit of the Chenavari the thunder and lightning ceased a little before the clouds came in contact with the mountain, and did not begin again for a considerable distance afterward, about two miles down the wind. A week later another storm gave rise to a ball of fire, which appeared to fall in the middle of the "sweep-net," or lightning-rod system, and then suddenly expanded into an enormous sheet of blue flame. Farmers of the region are said to declare that "the downpours of hail and the over-frequent lightning-strokes which formerly broke over the plateau and its environs have become very rare, and that at all events disastrous hail-stones had been replaced by inoffensive sleet." Even more convincing are the statements that an inquiry instituted by the Director of Agricultural Service of the Ardèche led to the conclusion that there was a marked protective influence, and that another inquiry, set on foot by the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean Railroad Company, induced the company to adopt this device for protecting certain sections of their lines which they are planning to electrify. The following description of the Marcillac apparatus is condensed from the French electrical magazine just named:



AN "ELECTRIC SWEEP-NET" THAT WARDS OFF HAIL-STORMS.

The apparatus set up on Mont Chenavari, in France.

> "Chenavari is the terminus of a volcanic mountain chain and rises 508 yards above sea-level, and is crowned by a plateau of rock. On this terrace there has been erected, as shown in the accompanying illustration, a cluster of posts. These are made of impregnated wood and are topped by metal caps connected by conductors. The caps are formed of large sheets of iron terminating in points; the conductors which unite them consist of fringes of reenforced barbed wire; their length is about 600 yards and they contain some 12,000 points, or *picots*.
>
> "Strips of iron are welded and bolted to the foot of each cap, and these run down the posts to the ground, where they are placed in trenches inside of perforated iron gutters filled with fine coke, which has previously been melted; the free end of each iron strip is provided with a jointed discharger, which spreads out in the ground; moreover, rods with hooks insure an intimate contact between the strip of earth, the coke, the metal gutter, and the ground which penetrates the latter through its perforations.
>
> "The installation at Chenavari has ten earth contacts of this sort; a supplementary contact is made, by a separate support, in a little spring. No copper conductors are used in this apparatus, to which Mr. Marcillac has given the name of the 'electrical sweep-net.' It differs in this from the 'electrical Niagaras' which were recommended a few years ago for the same purpose; these were composed of electrolytic copper of a very high degree of conductibility and of very large section. This gives Mr. Marcillac's plant a double advantage, that of lower first cost and that of less danger of being put out of commission by thieves, who are strongly tempted by the more valuable metal.
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> "Another peculiarity of the 'sweep-net' is the multiplicity of points; besides those of the caps, the points of the connecting conductors must be included, *i.e.*, some 12,000 more. Because of the property possest by these points of tending to equalize the potential between the conductors of which they form a portion and the surrounding air, there can be no doubt that these numerous points act efficaciously in the discharge of electrified clouds passing in the vicinity of the installation or over its multiple salients.
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> "The rock on Chenavari is so entirely bare that the watery stratum which it has been the custom to consider indispensable for obtaining a good earth contact was entirely lacking. One of the contacts, indeed, was made in a small spring at the foot of the terrace, but the others had to be made in the rock by excavating with dynamite. But in spite of such unfavorable conditions the results in warding off thunderbolts are said to have been excellent, which may be ascribed possibly to the large amount of iron oxid in the rock."

LETTERS - AND - ART

POETS IN THEIR GLORY, DEAD

THE LATEST CASUALTY among poets—Francis Ledwidge, the young Irish peasant—has brought up again the tale of our sacrifices in this war. A list compiled by Walter Graham, instructor in contemporary poetry in Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio, is given in the Boston *Transcript*, where the literary editor, Mr. E. F. Edgett, points out that most of these young men "were made poets by the physical and spiritual exigencies of the war." Nearly all, it is further added, were university men and had training in expression. "The burning emotions of war gave them something to express." Mr. Edgett adds a noble plea which critics will do well to heed in estimating their value to the world of letters:

> "Could they have lived to recollect in tranquillity the feelings produced by the peril and enthusiasm of combat, some of them at least might have been numbered with the great. But they had to speak quickly and often incoherently. They were denied the perspective of the years. It is natural and right for us to honor them beyond the merit of their work. For they cast aside any possible poetic immortality they might have earned for . . . 'work to be done, and the righting of terrible wrongs.'"

AMERICA'S GIFT FROM AMONG HER POETS.

Alan Seeger, who answered the earliest call for service for France, and died at the age of 28, before America had caught up with him.

Of course only poets using the English speech are here included. European nations, especially France, have paid a heavy toll in their young men of genius. France, never backward in remembering the services rendered her, has published four pathetic little volumes, "Anthologie des Écrivains Français Morts pour la Patrie" (Anthology of French Writers Dead in Their Country's Cause). Professor Graham, in starting something of the same sort, prefaces by the remark that he "should be glad to know of any others who have died fighting for the liberty of the world":

> "Rupert Brooke, who died on a hospital-ship in the Ægean Sea, gave better expression than any other to the bracing effect of the great conflict on English song. He passed away April 23, 1915, and, dying, made us 'a rarer gift than gold.' None of the young poets who have gone has received more attention. His works and the facts of his life are now familiar to the readers of contemporary poetry.
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> "The Hon. Julian Grenfell, who died from wounds at a hospital near Boulogne on May 26, 1915, was a captain in the Royal Dragoons. About his life, as well as his poetry, there is something of the spiritual Titan. Before the Great War he saw service in India, and much of his interesting work was sent home from there. His friends attest his prowess as a boxer, and hunter, and all-around sportsman. And poems like 'Into Battle'—written just before his death—are evidence that this young Englishman, schooled in the classic tradition of Eton and Oxford, might have gone on to greater things in poetry.
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> "Viscount Andrew John Stewart was killed in action in France between September 25 and 27, 1915. Little had been known of him outside family and academic circles when the war inspired him to clearer utterance. At the time of his death he was holding the rank of lieutenant in the Sixth Royal Scots Fusileers. His best known poem is 'Sailor, What of the Debt We Owe You?'
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> "Charles Hamilton Sorley's death in action occurred a month later than Stewart's. He is one of the youngest and most interesting of these soldier-poets, and his precocity is witnessed by the fact that he was only twenty-one years of age and a captain when he died. The lean volume, 'Marlborough, and Other Poems,' which contains all we shall ever have of him, is too meager a monument for one who could write 'All the Hills and Vales Along.'
>
> "Robert Sterling, a young poet of Pembroke College, Oxford, who won the Newdigate prize in 1914, was, like Stewart, unknown to the world until the circumstances of his untimely death brought him a measure of fame he might have labored long to secure. His poems have now reached a second edition.
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> "Lieutenant H. Rex Freston, of Exeter College, who was killed in battle, January 24, 1916, was another Oxford-trained youthful poet. His volume, 'The Quest of Truth,' has many admirers, and his poems from 'somewhere in Flanders' are especially striking as examples of the kind of verse engendered by the stimulating atmosphere of war.
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> "Alan Seeger was the next to lay down his life. 'I Have a Rendezvous with Death,' which curiously foreshadows his passing, is the best known of his works. On July 4 or 5, 1916, he died by his own hand, after being terribly wounded by a German shell. Before his death, at the age of twenty-eight, little had been heard of him. But when, early this year, his poems were published, and later, his diaries and letters, he had achieved a popularity hardly second to that of Rupert Brooke in England.
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> "Alexander Gordon Cowie, son of a brigadier-general and himself a captain in the Seaforth Highlanders, died of wounds on April 6, 1916, fighting for the relief of Kut, in Mesopotamia. He was educated at Charterhouse School and Caius College, Cambridge. In choice and treatment of themes he had decided classical leanings, altho the tenor of his work is modified in some cases by an Elizabethan richness that cloys. The poetic accomplishment of Cowie has been overlauded, perhaps, but we must remember it is the work of a boy of twenty-two.
>
> "Second Lieutenant Alfred Victor Ratcliffe, killed in action near Fricourt, July 1, 1916, at the age of twenty-nine, is another young poet of Cambridge, who was a critic as well. At university he was a friend of Rupert Brooke's. 'A Broken Friendship, and Other Verses,' reveals his love of nature, delicate fancy, and vigor. 'In Memoriam' is one of the most successful recent attempts to write in the elegiac form.
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> "Brian Brooke, who fell in the first day's advance in the battle of the Somme, had previously seen service in British East Africa. . . . . . .
>
> "Lieutenant W. N. Hodgson ('Edward Melbourne') is another and much better poet, who fell in the Somme advance. He is classed with Rupert Brooke and Grenfell as one of the three best poets directly produced by the war. His resolute 'Before Action' is probably his best-known poem.
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> "Leslie Coulson, sergeant in the city of London regiment, the Royal Fusileers, published several excellent poems in English periodicals. Before meeting his death, while leading a charge against the Germans last October, he served in Gallipoli, Egypt, Malta, and France. 'But a Short Time to Live' is the most rememberable of his works. Like the others, he left us rather a promise of good things to come than an actual achievement."

To the foregoing we may add from our gleanings the name of the sailor-poet, Arthur Waldene St. Clair Tisdall. He was honored after death by the Victoria Cross for saving wounded

LESLIE COULSON. A. W. TISDALL, V.C. J. GRENFELL, D.S.O. BRIAN BROOKE. RUPERT BROOKE.

SOME BRITISH POETS WHO HAVE MADE THE LAST SACRIFICE.

In all but Rupert Brooke the war first awakened the poetic fervor.

men at the landing in Gallopoli in April, 1915. An officer writes: "I sincerely assure you that I have never seen more daring and gallant deeds performed by any man." Also we may add Lieut. Wyndham Tennant, son of Lord and Lady Glenconner, who on the eve of the battle in which he lost his life corrected the proofs of a volume of verse to bear the title "Worple Flit, and Other Poems."

THE FUTURE OF GERMAN SINGERS

SEVERE SCRUTINY is visited upon one form of peaceful penetration, that achieved by the German singer in our musical life. And not only the German singer, but the German player. It has been urged against the German opera that whatever we may think of Wagner *et al.*, we shall be restive, if not worse, under the ministrations of German opera-singers. That is just before us for decision; the probable end seems not to be a matter of doubt, at least to Mr. H. T. Howard, who writes in *Vanity Fair* (New York). "When peace has been restored," he declares, "we can be practically certain of one great artistic improvement which this war will have achieved for music—namely, the eclipse of the German singer" in almost all countries outside of Germany. It will be most noticeable here and in England, he thinks, for "Italy, France, and Russia have never tolerated them." This writer does not attempt to deny the genius of the German composer; but he does maintain that the Germans as a race are unmusical; and to be convinced of this, one has but to attend concerts and operatic performances in Berlin and other large German cities. Ninety per cent. of the performances he pronounces "bad," and those that are not are "saved from mediocrity only by the presence of artists who are not of German birth." How has it been that the German has gained such prestige? Mr. Howard answers:

> "The German is, if nothing else, thorough, and it is this thoroughness that has gained a certain prestige for his musical performances. A German manager would no more consider making a cut or altering a phrase in a Wagner opera than he would think of going without his beer after the performance. The average German knows his Wagner and Beethoven thoroughly, for they have been hammered into him in his youth. In a performance of any of the works of these composers, he would be able to detect any omission or alteration in the score, and he would, in consequence, condemn the performance, no matter whether it had been artistically improved or not, for of that he is not capable of judging. If it is not what he has been taught, it must be bad.
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> "The drastic discipline and the rigid adherence to rules which exist in the German armies and which seem to make them almost perfect mechanically exist also in their other professions. And music is no exception. They look upon it as a science and nothing more. Their orchestras, therefore, are generally satisfactory, and one seldom hears an incompetent orchestra or orchestra leader, either in their concert halls or their theaters. The men in the orchestras are drilled as severely as the soldiers in the ranks; the conductor is an officer who commands with a baton instead of a sword. But the German mind is not capable of understanding that music is first an art and then a science, and that the conducting of it requires a good deal of elasticity, and sometimes deviation from the written rules, in order to bring out the full beauty and meaning of the score. The result is that even their best orchestras frequently give a dry and uninteresting performance, tho a technically perfect one, and the great conductors, singers, and *virtuosi* in Germany are Poles, Bohemians, Hanoverians, Croatians, or Russians, and are seldom of German birth. Nikisch, Mahler, Jadlowker, Destinn, Ternina are none of them German born.
>
> "We very frequently hear an artist spoken of as being a 'Wagnerian singer.' That viciously misleading epithet invariably means some one who, not being able to sing any other music at all acceptably, tries to cover his deficiencies by devoting himself to the Wagnerian repertoire, declaiming this music in the explosive, barking style which this unmusical race has seen fit to call the 'Wagnerian method,' a method which in any other music would never be tolerated—except by the German public. Poor Wagner!"

"*Forte* to them means noise," says Mr. Howard, pursuing his relentless analysis. "*Legato* has no meaning at all, and *mezza voce* becomes but a harsh whisper in their throats." But—

> "By their perseverance, determination, and self-confidence they have succeeded in 'putting over,' as it were, this vicious method of voice-production to such an extent that it is very generally accepted by the world at large as the correct manner of interpreting Wagner's music. This is particularly extraordinary in view of the fact that for years the de Reszkés, Ternina, and Olive Fremstad have shown us that Wagner can be as beautifully sung as Verdi, Gounod, or Donizetti. But, then, none of these singers are of German birth, which would seem to prove that Wagnerian music would be greatly improved if it were never sung by the native-born German.
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> "It is an astonishing fact, so strongly have German singers imposed themselves on the American public, that some of the powers of the New York musical world are now permitting them to sing—and not infrequently—leading rôles in the French and Italian operas. And any one who has witnessed recent performances at the Metropolitan Opera-House of 'Cavalleria Rusticana,' 'Un Ballo in Maschera,' and Gluck's 'Iphigenia,' written for a French libretto but sung in German by Germans, can not have failed to realize the absolute incompetency of the German to do anything like justice to these musical scores, which require the utmost refinement of phrasing and diction.
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> "It is characteristic of the race that, altho for years a large number of German singers has worked and been associated with Italian and French artists here, they have never learned anything of the art of singing from them. The German musical intelligence is utterly unable to appreciate how far superior is the vocal art of these other nations. It is not German, and, therefore, according to them, it can not be right—altho it may sound better. A high note, to a German, must be loud, and the louder the better. Quantity, not quality, is his standard.
>
> "When this war is over, a change will come over the opera in this country. Once freed from the pernicious methods of the German vocalist, to which all too many of our people have

become reconciled, we shall wonder how it was that we ever tolerated such inartistic singing."

Mr. Howard classes even the *lieder* singer with the Wagnerian singer. There is no difference between them, he avers, except that one is "not able to make as much noise and to make it for so long a time."

ENGLAND IN OUR SCHOOL-BOOKS

GERMAN METHODS of teaching history have been frequently alleged as the explanation of the incredible acts of the German nation in this war. Almost from the start we have heard of this as "Treitschke's war." That he influenced the German mind to an extraordinary extent may be seen, perhaps, by an examination of our own mental reactions from the teaching of history, such, for example, as our early text-book treatment of England. "How does the 'average citizen' feel toward England?" is a question suggested by a recent book on "The American Revolution in Our School Text-Books," by Charles Altschul. "How, as a child in the public schools, has he been taught to feel? What has he actually learned, from his text-books, about the American Revolution?" The writer of this book who attempts an answer to these questions is a business man to whom, says the New York *Times*, the questions "came with such force as to demand not merely 'consideration,' but a searching answer." It has not failed many observers that in the emotional outgo toward the nations at war England has not come in for a large share. The case is put here by *The Times:*

> "Every American looks back with pride to the Revolution, to the revolt of the colonists against oppression, the fine triumph of the love of liberty, the establishment of the free nation of the United States of America. So far so good. But in the attainment of some international understandings, not only breadth of thought but common justice, that is not far enough for the American to go. The colonists fought against oppression from England. But did that oppression represent the fine minds of English statesmanship? Did it even represent the mass of the English people? Whence did it come? What was its cause? What was this 'England' against which America fought?
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> "It is easy to understand why from the outbreak of war sympathy in the United States has flamed forth in support of France. It is not on the surface so easy to understand the apparent lack of a similar sympathy for England."

Mr. Altschul's introduction, written before we entered the war, runs in part:

> "We all understand that the historical origin of our nation is one of the causes which dampens the enthusiasm for England; we remember the political agitation which, years ago, aroused slumbering animosities at every election, and which, even in these days, occasionally fans the flames of prejudice. Besides, we recall minor causes of irritation which have, from time to time, sown mutual distrust between the two nations; and, at the present moment, we must make allowance for the pernicious effect of recent German propaganda.
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> "But, in spite of the controversies which have at times raged between the two peoples, we speak the same language as the English; our customs have been fashioned after theirs; our legal procedure has been founded upon theirs; their ideas of government and their conception of liberty are ours as well. In spite of the wars we have fought against them, we have never thought of turning to any other nation as a model for what is most essential in our public and private life. . . . Why, then, have we not rallied in a much greater measure to the moral support of England in this world-upheaval? . . . . . .
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> "It has occurred to me that the explanation of this phenomenon lies in the way in which facts of history, superficially studied without due regard to surrounding circumstances, determine our views in later life; especially if lodged in that mysterious storehouse, 'the subconscious,' during childhood, when the spirit in which instruction is given leaves a more indelible mark than do the facts themselves."

In his endeavor to discover what American children have been and are being taught from simple school-books about the American Revolution, Mr. Altschul examines both the books in use twenty years ago and those now prescribed. The situation, set forth in the text-books as to our relations with the mother country is substantially this, as he puts it:

> "Up to the time when George III. ascended the throne the colonists greatly valued the connection with the mother country; the various distinct and separate colonies were at least as much attached to her as to one another; and many colonists remained loyal throughout the Revolutionary War;
>
> "In spite of their grievances, there was no general disposition to separate from the mother country before 1775;
>
> "The greatest, wisest, and fairest-minded of England's statesmen were against the King, and fought on many occasions in Parliament in the interests of the Americans;
>
> "Pitt, Burke, Fox, and others, were, in spirit, the allies of Franklin, Adams, and Washington;
>
> "The responsibility for the American Revolution mainly lies at the door of George III. and the 'King's friends';
>
> "Parliament was, at that time, not representative of the great mass of the English people; out of a population of approximately 8,000,000 only about 200,000 had the right to vote; and many of these were influenced by illegitimate, disreputable means, adopted by the King in order to gain control of the legislative body;
>
> "The people of England, as a whole, were not, and under the circumstances could not be, responsible for the American Revolution."

With facts like these freely set forth, forty text-books in use over twenty years yielded the following, as summarized from the book by the reviewer:

> "All deal fully with the grievances of the colonists; four of the forty give an account of general political conditions in England prior to the American Revolution, and give credit to prominent Englishmen for the services they rendered the Americans; four make some reference to general political conditions in England prior to the American Revolution, and mention some prominent Englishmen who rendered services to the Americans; eleven make no reference to general political conditions in England before the Revolution, but make, at least, favorable mention of several prominent Englishmen; seven make no reference to English political conditions before 1775, but mention at least Pitt; fourteen of the forty make no reference whatever to general political conditions in England prior to the American Revolution, nor to any prominent Englishmen who devoted themselves to the cause of the Americans.
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> "Of fifty-three text-books in use now, six belong to the first-named class, fourteen to the second, thirteen to the third, five to the fourth, and fifteen to the fifth."

But Mr. Altschul's investigation did not stop here. As he says, this numerical comparison taken by itself might be to some extent misleading. So he examined into the distribution of the books, the ones most in use according to the classifications above. And from his investigation entire he has drawn the following conclusions:

> "The great majority of history text-books used in our public schools more than twenty years ago gave a very incomplete picture of general political conditions in England prior to the American Revolution, and either did not refer at all to the great efforts made by prominent Englishmen on behalf of the colonies, or mentioned them only casually.
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> "The number of separate history text-books which gave this incomplete picture was not only much larger than the number of those giving more complete information, but the former circulated in many more communities throughout our country than the latter.
>
> "The public mind must thereby have been prejudiced against England.
>
> "The children now studying American history in the public schools have a far greater number of text-books available which give relatively complete information on this subject; but the improvement is by no means sufficiently marked to prevent continued growth of unfounded prejudice against England."

The Times recommends the book "to the American public for perusal and thoughtful consideration." It is not American research that is impugned, nor the accuracy of facts stated; but "an incompleteness that makes for superficiality and prejudice, and that is responsible for an impression that is inaccurate, however correct the statement of narrow fact may be."

A NEW "COMEDY GIFT"

HAS A NEW LIGHT BROKEN on the darkness of our national drama? Not a flaming electric arc, to be sure; nor yet a feeble rushlight either. Something is looked for, surely, from the advent of Clare Kummer. The name itself set theatergoers puzzling in the midst of their laughs over "Good Gracious, Annabelle." They became convinced she was a real person when she sponsored "A Successful Calamity." Now that a third play, "The Rescuing Angel," has emerged, and all three have been visible in one week at different New York theaters, it seems time to take stock. Mr. John Corbin, with amiable optimism, thinks a time may come when "we shall look back on the advent of Clare Kummer as the most interesting event in the past decade of the American theater." This is because he thinks she possesses "a distinct and original gift in high comedy." He welcomes her all the more gladly because "with the death of Clyde Fitch it seemed that comedy centering in the lives of intelligent and well-mannered people had passed completely." "The many," he sees, now own our playhouses, and there has seemed to be "small chance for the portrayal of high-bred manners, for the delicate shading of character, for the play of intelligent humor, or the development of ideas." Even the managers have recognized it, as witness Mr. Daniel Frohman's retort to one who proposed the production of a Greek comedy, that "in New York there are not enough Greeks." In the New York *Times* Mr. Corbin sets forth the essence of this new comedy gift:

A NEW AMERICAN PLAYRIGHT,

Clare Kummer, who challenges the "levity" of Wilde and the "subtlety" of Shaw, and beats them, too, according to critics who have so far answered her challenge.

"In its well-mannered levity, its mockery of the soberer moral values, it reminds one strongly of Oscar Wilde. At its best it seems quite as amusing and much more spontaneous. . . . . .

"Subtlety she certainly has. Let us not misconceive the word. In the lingo of our popular criticism subtlety means Shaw. Never was a term so misapplied! Intellectual Shaw is, to the *n*th degree. There is no social or philosophic question of the time that has escaped his keen scrutiny; scarcely a phase of English or Irish, even of American, character upon which he has not generalized. But, far from being subtle, his intelligence is luminously clear, decisive. . . . 'True subtlety is delicate, tenuous, elusive—artfully revealed and even more artfully hidden beneath the obvious fabric. It slyly invites our scrutiny, and even more cunningly evades it. It is baffling, mysterious, delectable—superlatively feminine. This quality Miss Kummer has in as high a degree as Wilde has intellectual paradox and Shaw intellectual buffoonery."

With so much said about the general character of this new playwright's work, he passes to individualize, beginning with the one that first took New York by the risibles:

"The *Annabelle* play projects a group of metropolitan artist folk, the most stonily broke that ever graced Peacock Alley. Their last, best bet for food is *Annabelle*. But she, tho a creature of sables and orchids, has neither cash nor credit, and is actually ejected from her hotel. Yet luncheon is ordered and the table set, even to the gardenias. Ho, for a port in the storm! The port is at hand, in the person of a rough Westerner who has very respectfully taken notice of her. Delicate and high-bred tho she is, she scrapes acquaintance with him—in flat parlance, picks him up—invites him to luncheon, and wishes the bill on him. Good gracious, *Annabelle!* In the end it transpires that she has all along been deeply attracted by him. In fact—tho neither is aware of it—he is already her husband. How much of her conduct was sheerly unmoral, irresponsible, and how much the result of deep-hidden intuition and feminine impulse? Nobody knows—least of all, perhaps, the author. It is enough that the situation rouses interest, piques curiosity, and is revealed with whimsical, sly, delicious strokes of character.

"In 'A Successful Calamity' a financier, whose home life has been obliterated by the rush and whirl of metropolitan society, awakes to the true cause of his unhappiness. It is his money, and the social position which it involves. The poor 'never get to go anywhere,' because they can't afford it. So he informs his family that he is ruined, and they rally around him in loyal affection. What fortune can not buy, the pretended misfortune showers on him. Is there an idea in ambush, a moral lesson? Not for Miss Kummer. It is enough to develop her characters in a mood of whimsical reality."

"The Rescuing Angel," recently produced by Miss Billie Burke, is credited with the qualities of the two previous plays, but is thought less fresh and vigorous in development:

"It is, in fact, rather in the nature of a repetition of 'Annabelle.' This time it is the heroine's family that are stonily broke; but the remedy is much the same. Tho engaged to 'the boy next door,' *Angela, the angel,* blandly announces that she will marry one of two opulent gentlemen. Neither has proposed, and she seems entirely unconcerned as to which it shall be; but it is definitely fixt in her mind that one of them is to be granted the privilege of paying the family debts. Obeying an impulse, she elopes with one of them, only to decide, in a manner equally impulsive, that she has made a mistake. So she flies to the other quite undismayed, tho what she has now to propose is marriage plus divorce. In the meantime the poor boy from next door hovers around, baffled and outraged. In the end it appears that all along she had loved the man she married."

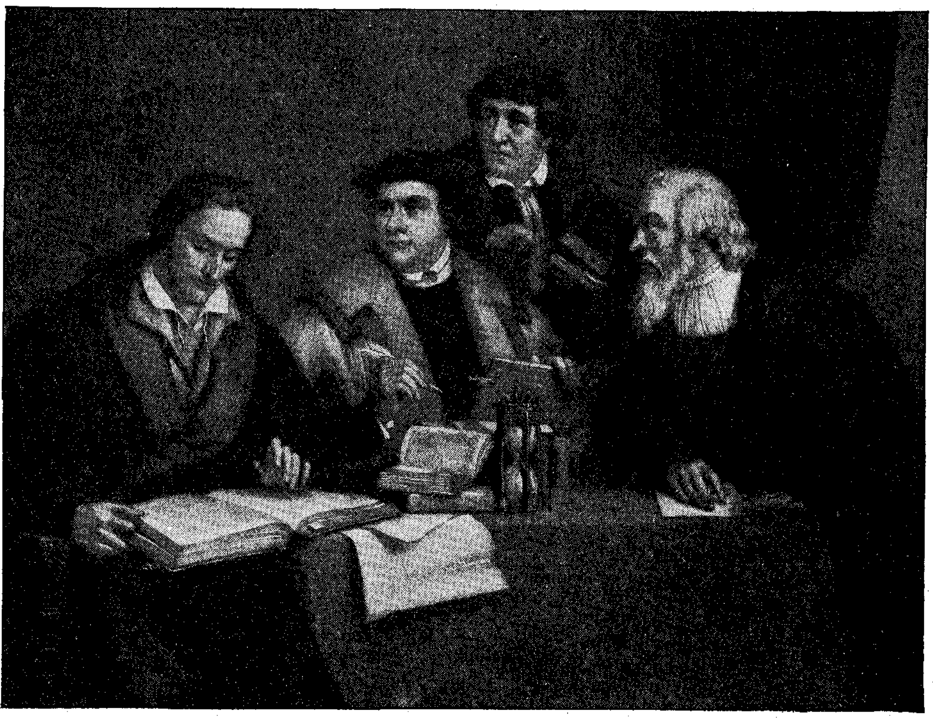
Lest all the talk, by way of comparisons, of Shaw and Wilde should mislead, Mr. Ralph Block, essaying the same purpose in *The Tribune* as Mr. Corbin in *The Times*, tells us that the "naive" and "highly conscious wit" of Miss Kummer, which "in process is highly sophisticated," is really in effect as "simple as the poetry of Emily Dickinson":

"Enthusiasms and generalizations are equally dangerous. So, lest a formula should misinform a public that waits on a new playwright, it must be said that patient care will reward the searcher with at least one mild thesis. Here and there crops out a good-natured ridicule at the pretensions of class, not merely at human beings, but at what, through possession, becomes a particular kind of human being. 'Fighting with your wife,' declares one of Miss Kummer's butlers, 'is low. Leave that to those who employ us.' And to a presuming master the disguised *Annabelle* declares, 'Please remember you are talking to a respectable working girl, and not to a lady,' with the master replying later in the same discourse, 'Some people we meet socially should never be met except as cooks.'"

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

LUTHER FOR TO-DAY

LUTHER'S QUADRICENTENNIAL, coming as it does in the midst of a war with Luther's nation, provides a test of Christian tolerance for Protestant peoples. The Boston Methodist Social Union has been beforehand in the observance of the anniversary date—October 31, 1517, when Luther nailed to the door of the Castle Church in Wittenberg his "ninety-five theses" contradicting "the Pope's pretension to remit divine penalties for sin." The Methodist Bishop Hughes, speaking at this meeting, voiced the sentiment of regret, as *Zion's Herald* (Boston) reports, that "the four hundredth anniversary of the Great Reformation should be overshadowed by the dreadful war for which the world largely holds the country of Luther responsible." In the control of our attitude, he says, "we may get a worthy example from the reformer himself," for he had "a remarkable power of detachment that enabled him, even in the midst of his most violent controversies and campaigns, to write some of his quietest and most pacific religious meditations." *The Churchman* (New York) retreats from an earlier attitude, and hopes "the Episcopal churches throughout the country will use the occasion . . . to sound a strong note of loyalty to the Reformation." It thinks it would be "a pitiable mistake of sectarian patriotism if Germany's past contribution to the spiritual life of the world should be slighted because of international hatreds." The Episcopal Church, we are shown, can go outside her own Reformation fathers when there is honor to be bestowed; but she does it discriminatingly:



LUTHER TRANSLATING THE BIBLE.

With him are Melanchthon, Pomerames, and Cruciger.

"We have, we trust, sufficient historical perspective to see that Luther's work was not final; that he carried over into the reformed churches a type of authority that was even less elastic than that of Rome and which in the coming centuries was destined to cramp and perplex the work of progress in the Church. The authority of the Book substituted for the authority of the Church was Luther's fatal mistake, tho he himself always felt free to throw over any portion of the Scriptures that did not suit his purpose. If he had had great enough vision, he might, perhaps, have left the future unencumbered by any false emphasis. But let that pass! Before his death he paid dearly for his mistakes, and the reformed churches that have slavishly followed the letter of his teaching have also suffered for their indiscriminating loyalty to him."

The Lutheran (Philadelphia) presents, from the pen of Prof. John D. M. Brown, an ingenious contrast between Luther and Machivelli, his Italian contemporary. The latter's name, he says, is associated with political casuistry, and his reputation is by eighteenth-century scholars described by such epithets as "Arch-hypocrite" and "Old Nick." German scholars of the nineteenth century, he goes on, "righted these perversions and represented Machiavelli as the first modern to derive practical philosophy from history. They found in his manual of political statecraft, 'The Prince,' not a deliberate attempt to justify tyranny, nor the effort of a discredited politician to ingratiate himself with the powerful Medici, but the patriotic program of a political scientist for the unification of Italy and her emancipation from the rule of the foreigner." After pointing out these facts, which suggest the political teaching of the modern German state and its remoteness from Luther, one aspect is presented as especially noteworthy:

"Concerning the rights of the individual, Luther says: 'Nor are we only kings and freest of all men, but also priests forever.' (In quoting Luther I cite only such works as are contemporary with Machiavelli's 'Prince.') Again, 'A cobbler, a smith, and a peasant are all alike consecrated priests and bishops.' Machiavelli, however, approves the feudal caste system, which draws a sharp line of social demarcation between the common people and the secular or ecclesiastical nobility. In his statecraft thousands of peasants are inferior to one prince. The main foundations of all states are not the people, but the princes. 'Men must be either conciliated or crusht.'

"The duty of the temporal estate, as Luther defines it, is to 'punish without respect of pope, bishops, or priests.' 'A priest should be nothing in Christendom but a functionary—if deprived of office, he is a peasant or a citizen like the rest. The only difference is of office and function, not of estate.' We are all judged by the same law; no class has the right to claim immunity. But Machiavelli advises his prince to do as he fears to be done by. He advocates any means to secure power, and predicts success for him who can best play the fox. 'It is far safer to be feared than loved.' The only guide of action is expediency.

"Furthermore, the ideal prince should be an opportunist with regard to religion, counsels Machiavelli. 'There is no virtue which it is more necessary for him to seem to possess than religion.' The Church, whose headship the Medici family now holds, is to be used for political ends, for the liberation of Italy from the 'barbarians.' All this is contrary to Luther's notion of the relation of religion to the state. The precepts of the Bible are the guide of life, and the sole standard of princes and people. The Church is not to be made subservient to the state, nor is the Pope to steal the rod of temporal power. In his 'Address to the German Nobility,' Luther writes: 'The Pope must withdraw his hand from the dish. He has no more right to Naples and Sicily than I.' Machiavelli would clothe the head of the Christian Church in velvet and ermine, and make him a worldly prince. Luther thinks it a distressing and terrible thing to see the head of Christendom living in worldly pomp, and wearing a triple crown, whose office should be an example of all humility. 'A simple miter would be enough for the Pope.' "

Catholic papers, where they touch on the Reformation, see the work of Luther in relation to current events. *The Catholic Citizen* (Milwaukee) can not take the consoling view entertained by *The Christian Herald*, which it quotes to the effect that—

"Protestant America owes much to Luther—so much that, even amid existing trials and distractions, it should strive by enthusiastic, united effort to make the coming celebration so markedly successful that it will be long remembered."

The *Citizen's* comment is that "among the 'existing distractions' is the harrowing reflection that the present head of Luther's church is in the submarine business." *The Sacred Heart Review* (Boston) examines the Catholic claim that "the revolt of the sixteenth century led inevitably to the dread catastrophe of the twentieth; that the religious upheaval—started under the apostate Luther—sowed the seeds from which developed the pan-European conflict." In the years to come, *The Review* foresees, "historians will find for the present tragedy inciting causes more proximate to the event," feeling that "for them, no doubt, as for our contemporaries, the intervening three hundred years will free Luther from even the remotest responsibility for the devastating war." But *The Review* has more prescience:

"The student of history, however, with his knowledge of the Christian world before and after the so-called Reformation, can confirm the claim that the world in its present crisis is but Luther's world developed along lines suggested by Luther's principles.

"The fifteen centuries prior to Luther's revolt were characterized by the gradual assimilation of the doctrine of universal brotherhood and by the rapid sequence of events calculated to establish permanently the gospel of arbitration. The Prince of Peace had entered in among men, preaching a message of love where heretofore the doctrine of force was held in honor. To the Church which he founded he gave the sacred commission to teach as he had taught, and as this teaching permeated society, the nations gradually turned to the Church to settle the difficulties in which they were involved.

"She was the great peace tribunal of the world to which men appealed not merely because they deemed it expedient, but because prompted by a sense of duty. Her authority was respected, her orders were obeyed, and her pronouncements accepted by both the sovereign and his subjects. This was because society recognized that the Church, with the Pope at the head, was from God, and because the varied relations of public and private life were colored and controlled by religion.

"There were wars, it is true, in some of which even spiritual leaders engaged. There were differences between nations and disputes about national rights, but back of all this was an ever-growing tendency to appeal to Christ's Vicar for arbitration, a tendency fostered by the teaching that nations should constitute a united family under the fatherhood of the Pope. These fifteen centuries were marked by the gradual triumph of authority over force as the controlling influence in society.

"The work of these centuries, however, was destroyed by the Reformation. The unity of faith which alone could secure a united world was broken. The Pope's authority was overthrown by the pride of self-seeking men who could brook no restraint. Civil rulers made themselves supreme. The masses assumed toward their sovereigns the same rebellious attitude these had taken toward the Church.

"Division, discord, and dissensions resulted, for when respect toward authority ceases force is the only court of appeal. Religion lost ground as a molding influence upon men, for men, assuming a lordship which was God's alone, rejected religious teaching and ruled God out of the world he had created. Such was the 'Reformers'' contribution to social disruption and discord. Their principles, we may affirm, are now revealing their true nature upon the battle-fields of Europe."

GERMAN GUILT FOR ARMENIAN BLOOD

NEVER has Germany been connected so intimately with the Armenian horrors as in the testimony of the Rev. Alpheus Newell Andrus, senior missionary for the Congregational Station at Mardin, Mesopotamia. The plan to extirpate the Armenian Christians from Turkey was "made in Germany and suggested to the Turks by German officials," he declares, with the further information that wherever the Armenians made a stand against their Moslem oppressors "it was German officers and German cannon that broke them up." The far-sighted Germans, he explains in the New York *Evening Post*, were looking forward to the time when "they expected to gain complete dominion in Turkey, and they wanted to eliminate the Armenian question by getting rid of the Armenian race." If details can add anything to the appeals for pity and succor for this unfortunate race, Dr. Andrus has accounts of deeds that exceed in barbarity even those already recorded:

"One of the ways the Turks went about it was to load Armenian men on goatskin rafts on the understanding that they were to be deported—and then they were taken out and dumped into the Tigris River and drowned. This was the fate of at least 2,500 men from the vicinity of Diarbekr and its suburbs in northern Mesopotamia.

"Armed soldiers were on the rafts, which each carried about 75 to 100 victims. Kurd boatmen rowed them out into deep water. Then the soldiers would drive the Armenians to one side of the rafts until they tilted and dumped them into the river. If they tried to climb back on the rafts the soldiers and boatmen beat them and shot them until all perished."

The Germans and the Turkish Government, Dr. Andrus continues, looked upon the destruction of the Armenians in Turkey as a cold-blooded political move, and gave the actual execution of it into the hands of the Kurds and Turkish soldiers, who went about it with the ferocity of Moslem religious fanaticism.

"At first the Turkish Government objected to the German suggestion of the removal of the Armenians on the grounds that they were valuable as artizans and business men and necessary to the economic life of the country, but the Germans promised to supply men to take their places. Having persuaded the Turks, the Germans then left it to them to put the plan into effect.

"But the Turkish soldiers in some places could not overcome the Armenians. At Urfa, the city of suffering, the Armenians resolved to resist deportation and defend their innocent families and their church. They barricaded themselves in their stone houses in their quarter. For ten days they withstood all the efforts of the Turkish soldiery to dislodge them. In the end they would have prevailed but that German officers brought and trained cannon upon their stronghold and forced them to flee.

"Surely such a people should not be allowed to perish. There still remain of them to be cared for 6,300 in Urfa and near by. Will not the American people help care for them? Conditions in Mesopotamia have not been brought much to the public's attention, for the reason that there has not been any one to report the state of things there, and because no report could get past the rigid Turkish censorship.

"More than 30,000 Armenians were deported from Diarbekr and its suburbs. It was some of these who were dumped into the Tigris and drowned. The leading and rich men were among these. The others were detailed to dig trenches and to do other work with only an insufficient allowance of bread daily. Later they were shot in groups when no longer able to endure the hardships imposed. There followed an epidemic of cholera, and then a scourge of typhus. Before the war and deportations the city contained some 60,000 inhabitants. The last I heard there were only 7,000 citizens left there.

"Women were clubbed, stabbed, or shot down on the Mesopotamian plains and left for dead in piles on the ground or thrown into old cisterns. Some, coming to consciousness, crawled out from the piles and up from the cisterns and dragged themselves up the mountain to our hospital at Mardin to have their wounds drest.

"Some of the Moslems at Mardin took pity upon more than a thousand babies of deported women who, in passing through, left those they had no milk to feed nor strength to carry as they went on to their lingering deaths on the plains below. When the local government officials learned that Moslems had the little ones they issued an order that whoever harbored any Armenian would be visited with the treatment dealt to the Armenians.

"The Moslems, therefore, secretly turned the little ones over to Christian families, who clandestinely cared for them until their resources were exhausted. And now the latest information from Mardin is that unless funds are immediately forthcoming the thousand orphans must be turned out upon the streets to starve."

The Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief has decided that $5 a month per child will be necessary. That is about seventeen cents a day. They are reaching out for people who will to this extent add one child to their family and reckon the seventeen cents along with what is spent daily on the other children and at the end of each month send the five dollars to the committee. Dr. Andrus, it is said, himself narrowly escaped execution at the hands of the Turks because of his work at Mardin in aiding the suffering. He was ordered to be court-martialed, which under the conditions, he said, meant a "mock trial and the cutting off of the defendant's head." The American Embassy, however, heard of the order and interfered so that it was rescinded and a decree of exile issued instead.

THE CHURCH AND THE CHILD-LABOR LAW—When the Federal Child-Labor Law went into effect last month, all the children of the country under fourteen years of age were released from labor in factories and workshops and restored to the normal occupation of childhood. The children thus freed, *The Churchman* (Prot. Epis., New York) observes, now call upon the community, and in particular the Church, to furnish them means of recreation and education, to the end that the full benefits of the law may actually be realized. Something is already being done, but there is a field of work which should appeal to parish workers, not only in the Episcopalian, but also in other denominations. As we read:

"A unique opportunity now presents itself to the community to utilize this long-desired freedom for the children of poverty-stricken homes. Unless every child thus released from labor can be sent to school properly nourished and properly clothed, sent to a good school with good teachers, the full benefit of the new law will not be reaped. The Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense has called upon the women of the country to help. A manifesto has been sent to the organizations of women in the United States urging upon them to see that no more time is wasted, that more schools and better schools are provided; that full-time schools, schools with teachers well prepared and well equipped, with scholarships for children needing them, and with provision for the illiterate children of rural areas, are built up where needed. The suggestion is made that local organizations of women visit the school authorities and compare the school census and the attendance records; that if there is discrepancy here, they find out where the children under fourteen years old are; and that they render practical help to the Woman's Committee by reporting the conditions in their locality as promptly as possible. Here an appropriate and patriotic program seems to present itself for the parish social service committees, especially in rural and suburban communities. What more appropriate and Christian undertaking than to see that every child in the parish (whether of the parish or not) has opportunity to develop into a citizen of whom the country may be proud?"

FEWER THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS—Decrease in the number of theological students this year is found mainly from among those who would have entered the theological school direct from college. Their footsteps now seem to turn elsewhere, perhaps to the trenches. The figures presented by *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago) indicate at least that not many have claimed exemption on the score of theological pursuits, tho the daily press have mentioned some instances:

"The various theological seminaries are reporting a very marked decrease in enrolment for the current year. The General Seminary, New York (Episcopal), will have an entering class of thirty-five instead of fifty-five as usual. McCormick (Presbyterian), Chicago, reports about thirty per cent. decrease from normal. The famous Baptist Seminary at Louisville has become so alarmed over the situation that it has issued a circular to the Baptist churches on the subject. Princeton and Yale report a thirty-five per cent. decrease, while Boston University, through Dean Birney, has estimated its loss as about forty per cent. Those students entering for the first time are largely the men who have been actually in the work and are going back into school."

WRONG KIND OF CAMP-PREACHING

YOUNG MINISTERS accepting army chaplaincies, and others planning to take part in the religious work at our Army camps, may perhaps profit by a few hints which the editor of *The Christian Century* (Chicago) has picked up from Army Y. M. C. A. secretaries. According to this writer, the latter feel that many preachers have been missing the point altogether. The Disciples' weekly points out some of the mistakes which have been made by well-meaning but ill-informed preachers before Army and Navy congregations:

"There has been a wave of 'Christian-soldier' sermons in which the preacher has clearly shown his lack of ordinary military knowledge, and the message came to naught. One preacher told the 'jackies' in a naval station that they should always carry testaments in their hip-pockets. Only their laughter revealed to him the fact that they do not have hip-pockets!

"Just now there is a wave of sex-preaching. The secretaries are very much exercised over the unwisdom of the course many preachers are pursuing. They believe that the sermons, tho delivered with the best of intent, are full of suggestions of evil. They believe this kind of teaching should be done in classes and by doctors who command the respect of the men as experts in hygiene.

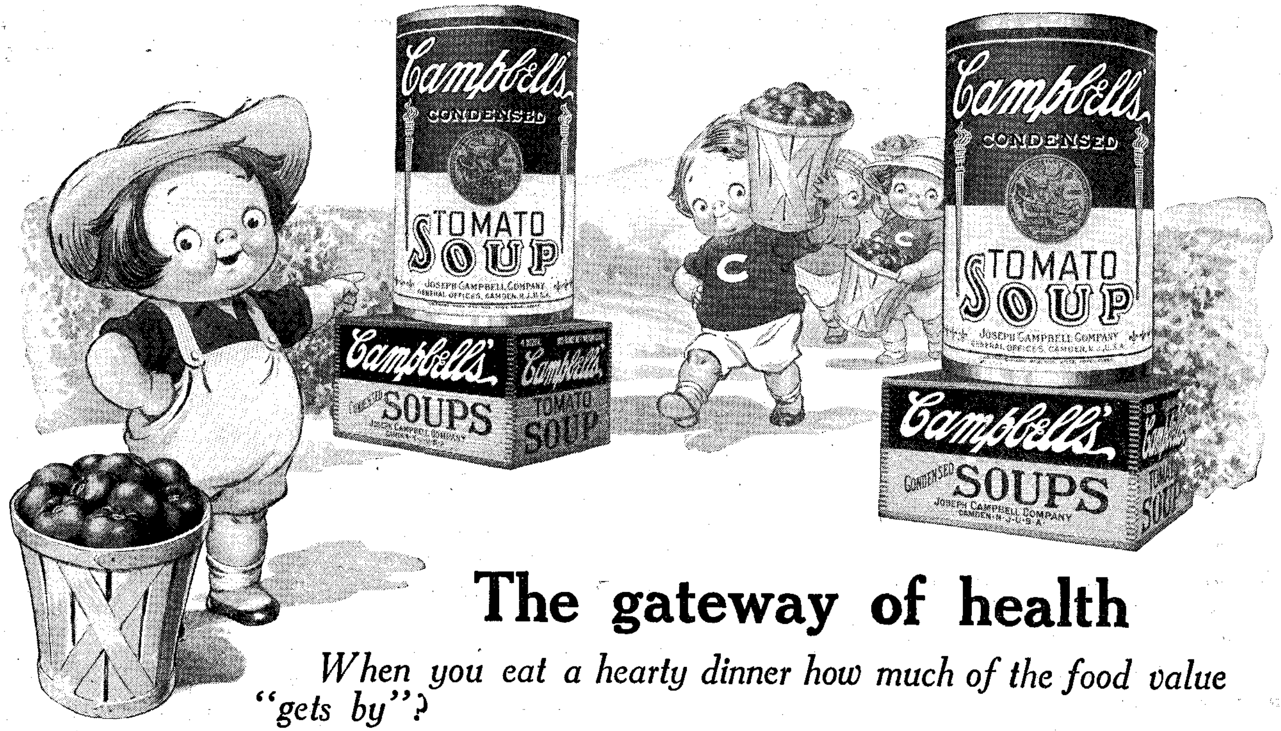
"There is also the rescue-mission kind of a preacher who delivers a message adapted to Halsted Street needs before these companies of men who represent the best homes in the land. They draw the net with all the emotional accompaniments of that kind of process, altho the War Department frowns on that kind of evangelistic method.

"If all this unwisdom is being shown in the camps, it is clear that many churches are not getting the message they need for this hour. The preacher who will influence men at this wonderful time must have paid the price to think things through. If he has no 'war-books' in his library, if he has taken no pains to inform himself on the meaning of recent events, he can not be of help.

"This is an hour when men might be turned to God by the million. If the hour passes, we may go on into a spiritual deadness which shall last through this generation. The hour calls for a message."

BILLY SUNDAY FOR THE TRENCHES—Since Harry Lauder "has gone up and down the lines singing his way deep into the soldiers' hearts," why, asks *The Christian Register* (Boston), should not Billy Sunday, "who also knows something about men's hearts," go to the front and become a chaplain-general, as it were? The Unitarian weekly rates Billy's preaching power as about fifty to one as compared with the average army chaplain, and suggests that he leave his Los Angeles campaign and go to France to preach to the men in the trenches. And *The Churchman* gives a hearty word of Episcopalian approval—

"That is not a bad idea. The conversion of Los Angeles can wait. But Billy, with his masterful blows against drunkenness and lust and the grosser immoralities, might do an almost incalculable amount of good. We should hope, however, that he would put on the soft stop when it comes to card-playing, etc. But Billy, when there is a genuine demand for the soft stop, is past master at shifting emphasis. We hope that he will go to the trenches."



The gateway of health

When you eat a hearty dinner how much of the food value "gets by"?

Digestion is the gateway of the system. You may eat food containing a large proportion of useful elements, yet obtain very little good out of it; because it isn't properly digested. The very elements you most need do not get by the "gateway."

Right here is the importance of good soup eaten every day, and the particular value of

Campbell's Tomato Soup

It not only contains a large proportion of nutritious elements, but they are in a form that is easily digested. And they distinctly promote the digestion of other food.

The tonic properties of the fresh ripe tomato—so perfectly retained in this tempting soup—stimulate the production of the gastric juice and, when this is deficient, they even take its place to some degree. They render the pepsin of the stomach more active and efficient and thus enable it to do its work of digesting the necessary proteid elements.

According to the old saying "a man is what he eats." But modern science goes it one better, and declares that a man is what he digests.

When you feel that you are not getting all that is rightly coming to you out of your regular meals, try *Campbell's Tomato Soup* as a starter either for dinner or luncheon. Particularly eat it at your evening meal or any time when you are tired or "out of sorts."

Many hearty eaters find that by doing this they can cut out some of the heavier dishes and feel all the better for it. *They eat less but get more nourishment.*

By the dozen or the case is the right way to order this wholesome soup. Then you always have it when you want it.

21 kinds

Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

CURRENT POETRY

IN the mountains of Kentucky there is a place called Hindman, and in Hindman shines every week *The Little Star*, edited and published at the modest price of seventy-five cents a year by Monroe Combs, owned and managed by John Caudill, and "dedicated to the interest of Knott County." We call attention to this quaint and interesting little sheet because in a recent issue we find a poem that any famous magazine might be glad to print. Its author, a critic and poet well known in New York, has come upon a curious custom among some religious Kentucky mountaineers—that of singing hymns on the telephone party lines. He has celebrated this custom in verse appropriately simple and colloquial, and just sufficiently dialectal to be realistic.

"SINGING CARR"

By William Aspenwall Bradley

Now glory to the Lord of Hosts,
from Whom all glories are,
And glory to His tuneful saints,
that live on Singing Carr,
Where people say no sinful songs,
or ballets new and fine,
But spread the Gospel far and nigh,
by singing on the line.

At night when folks sit by the fire,
and pass the bottle round,
They're like to hear the little bell,
that makes a tinkling sound.
Then one starts up and claps his ear,
to hear who's calling "nine."
"It is the Saints o' Carr," he cries,
"a-singing on the line!"

"Come, folks, and hear the Saints o' Carr,
they're singing sweet and loud."
Then all put the flat bottle by,
and to the box close crowd,
So each can listen in his turn,
and slake his soul with wine
That flows from lips o' Saints o' Carr,
a-singing on the line.

They's no corn-licker half so good,
so sweet, so pure, so strong,
As music made by Saints o' Carr,
in some old Gospel song.
If you should hear the Methodists,
'twould seem a dismal whine,
When you had heard the Carr's Fork Saints,
a-singing on the line.

But best of all, us folks round here,
we love to hear them sing
That song belongs at funerals,
"Been a long time traveling."
It makes us sort o' think o' death,
sends shivers down the spine,
To hear it sung by Saints o' Carr,
Upon the party line.

For each of us at last must die,
be buried underground.
I'm studying if, when safe above,
they'll come the tinkling sound,
Some night, o' that peart little bell.
'Pears like my soul will pine
To hear, in heaven, the Saints o' Carr,
a-singing on the line.

Perhaps poetry has been purified and strengthened by the war—wise critics tell us so. But certainly poetry has by the war been greatly robbed. Rupert Brooke, Alan Seeger, Julian Grenfell—these are only a few of the poets of authentic calling whose voices have been stilled on the field of battle. Not the least gifted of that singing company was Francis Ledwidge, a young Irish peasant-poet, who was a lance-corporal in the regiment in which his patron and discoverer, the brilliant Lord Dunsany, commands a company. We quote from the London *Daily Mail* this genuinely Irish song.

HAD I A GOLDEN POUND

By Francis Ledwidge

Had I a golden pound to spend,
My love should mend and sew no more;
And I would buy her a little quern,
Easy to turn on the kitchen floor.

And for her windows curtains white,
With birds in flight and flowers in bloom,
To face with pride the road to town,
And mellow down her sunlit room.

And with the silver change we'd prove
The truth of Love to life's own end,
With hearts the years could but embolden,
Had I a golden pound to spend.

There are few good sea-poems these days—what has become of C. Fox Smith and Sir Henry Newbolt? Here are verses with something like the right flavor—robust, swinging, and nautically boastful. We clip them from *The Westminster Gazette*.

THE MERCHANTMEN

By Morley Roberts

The skippers and the mates, they know!
The men aloft or down below,
They've heard the news and still they go.

The merchant ships still jog along
By Bay or Cape, an endless throng,
As endless as a seaman's song.

The humbler tramps aloft display
The English flag as on the day
When no one troubled such as they.

The lesser ships—barks, schooners, brigs—
A motley crowd of many rigs,
Go on their way like farmers' gigs.

Where Æolus himself has thrones
The big four-master Glasgow owns
Through Trades and Roaring Forties drones.

The lofty liners in their pride
Stem every current, every tide:
At anchor in all ports they ride.

They signal Gib., which looks and winks;
Grave Malta sees them as she thinks;
They pass old Egypt's ageless Sphinx.

Sokotra knows them; Zanzibar
Mirrors them in its oil: they are
Hove to for pilots near and far.

For them Belle Isle and bright Penmarch
Shine million-candled through the dark,
They're inside Ushant, or by Sark.

Perim and Ormuz and Cochin
Know them and nod: the mingled din
Of cities where strange idols grin.

The wharves of sea-set Singapore,
Batavia and Colombo's shore,
Where over palms the monsoons roar.

The opened parts of shut Japan,
Chemulpo's harbor and Gensan,
Strange places, Chinese, Formosan!

Head-hunters watch them in close seas,
Timor, Gilolo, Celebes,
They sail by the New Hebrides.

Their spars are tried by southern gales,
Great alien stars shine on their sails
Set for the breeze or in the brails.

To carry home their golden rape
A thousand courses still they shape
By the lone Horn or windy Cape.

They've seen the hot seas' dreadful drouth,
The bitter gales of Sixty South,
Disasters fell and greedy mouth:

The menace of the berg and floe,
The blindness of the fog and snow,
All these the English seamen know.

From Sydney to San Salvador
They know what they are seeking for:
Their gods are not the gods of war.

And still they calmly jog along
By Bay and Cape, an endless throng,
As endless as some dog-watch song.

The Yale Review prints the following thoughtful and finely phrased war-poem. We may not agree with Mr. Lewis's materialistic conception of mankind's final destiny—the idea of the merging of the body with the soil of the motherland has ever been a favorite theme of patriot-poets—but we can not fail to admire the nobility of his stanzas.

PRO PATRIA

By Charlton M. Lewis

Remember, as the flaming car
Of ruin nearer rolls,
That of our country's substance are
Our bodies and our souls.

Her dust we are, and to her dust
Our ashes shall descend:
Who craves a lineage more august
Or a diviner end?

By blessing of her fruitful dews,
Her suns and winds and rains,
We have her granite in our thews,
Her iron in our veins.

And, sleeping in her sacred earth,
The ever-living dead
On the dark miracle of birth
Their holy influence shed.

And, every hour, its crescent power
The buried past doth prove,
In seed and bud and fruit and flower,
In life and thought and love.

Our heritage of high success
We hold by blood-bought right—
A thousand leagues of loveliness,
And seven-score years of light.

That light on their stern foreheads shone
Who, in the dawn's dim glow,
Strode silent into Lexington,
Seven-score years ago.

The sun rose. To the morning sky
The fields of France shone fair.
Together, in the noonlight, lie
The lion and the bear.

But darkling in his wild-wood home
Still lurks a wounded boar,
With hoofs a-quiver and tusks a-foam
To trample and to gore.

The hunts-up sounds; the bugle-blast
Rings challenge; and the chase
Drives headlong to destroy the last
Destroyer of our race.

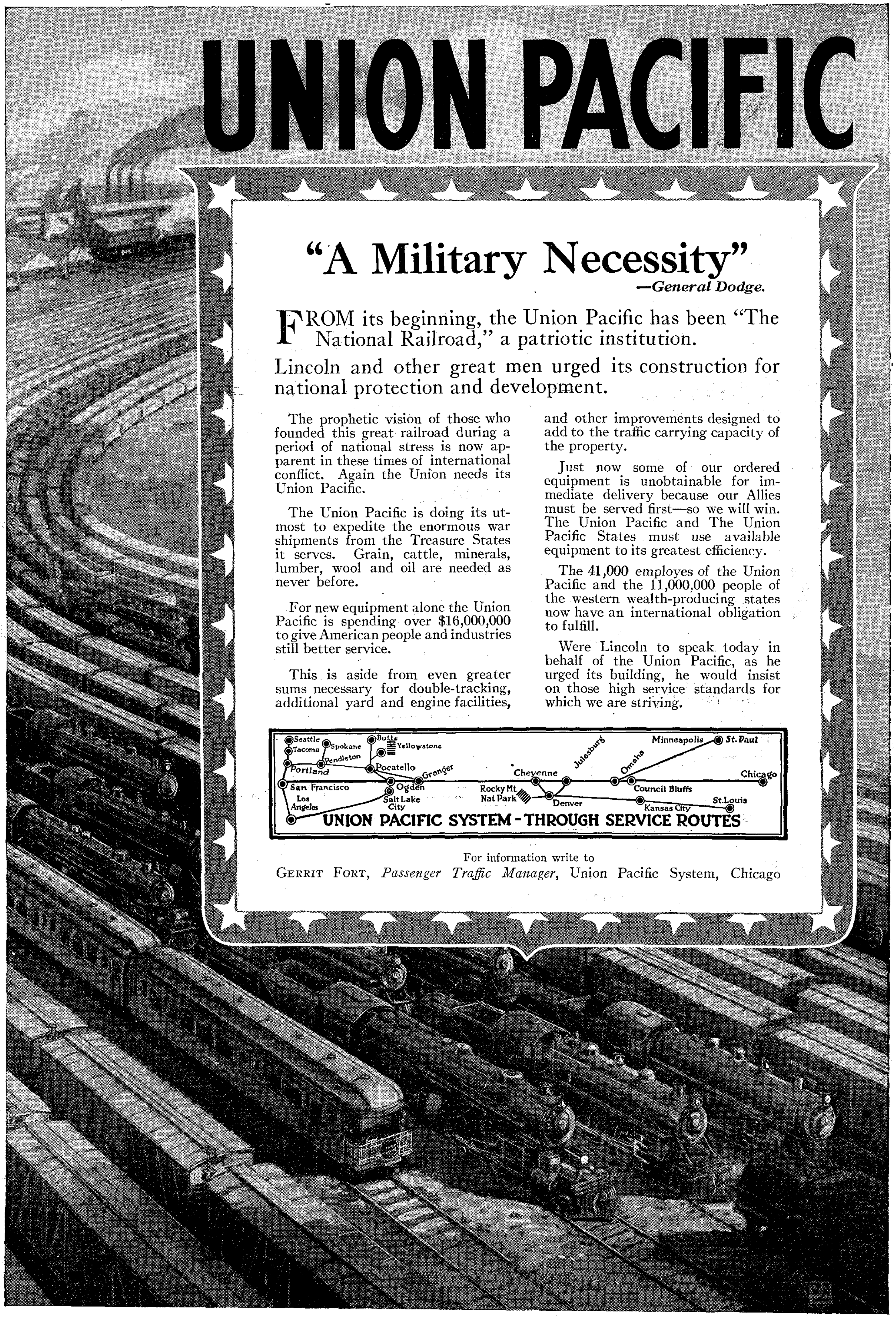
No lure of blood, no lust for prey
Impels us to the foray;
We blaze the way of breaking day,
And darkness is our quarry.

So, in the faith our fathers kept,
We live, and long to die;
To sleep forever, as they have slept,
Under a sunlit sky;

Close-folded to our mother's heart
To find our souls' release—
A secret coeternal part
Of her eternal peace;—

Where Hood, Saint Helen's, and Rainier,
In vestal raiment, keep
Inviolate through the varying year
Their immemorial sleep;

Or where the meadow-lark, in coy
But calm profusion, pours
The liquid fragments of his joy
On old colonial shores.



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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

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MR. GERARD'S FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY

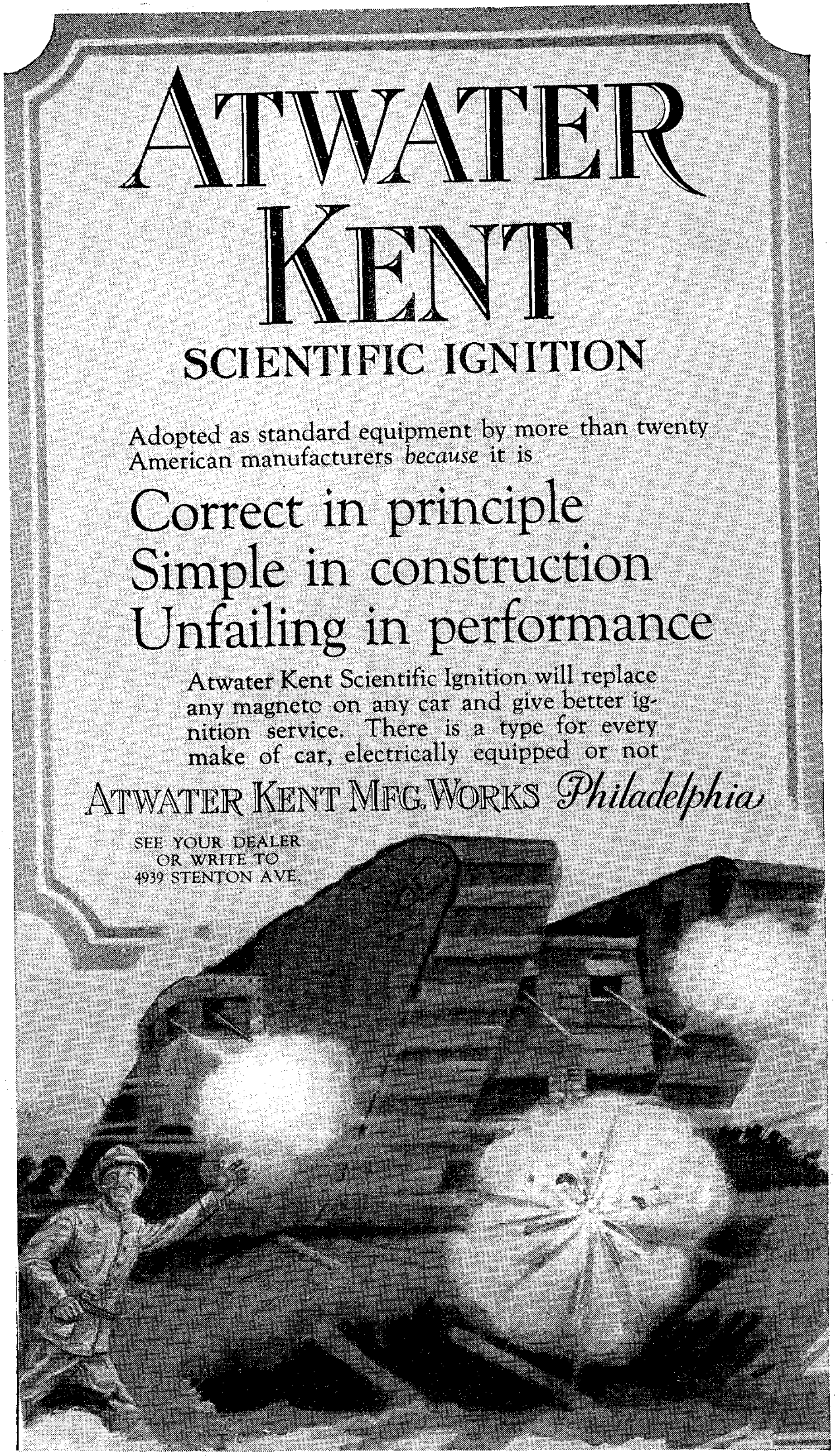
Gerard, James W. My Four Years in Germany. Cloth. Illustrated. Pp. 450. New York: George H. Doran Company. $2 net. Postage, 16 cents.

Ambassador Gerard's much-heralded account of his long sojourn in Germany is at last available in book form, and a highly interesting and thought-compelling volume it proves to be. It is in every respect an important historical document, despite the chatty and easy style in which it is written, and throws an illuminating light upon many dark places in European diplomacy and modes of thought. The ambassador does not mince matters; he talks right out and shows neither fear nor favor. Yet, while he tells much, and that of great moment, he impresses one throughout with his ability, were it advisable or permissible, to tell a great deal more. His book will furnish convincing proof, if any American still feels the need of proof, of the sinister intentions of the ruling powers in Germany, and of their utter disregard of all recognized conventions, ethical or political, in an effort to attain their ambitions. Mr. Gerard is not one of those persons who underestimate the strength or the capacity for resistance of the Central Powers. He sounds in his preface a solemn note of warning to over-sanguine individuals who imagine that the war had been practically won by our entrance into the struggle. His declaration, which is well worth quoting, runs in part:

"I want to bring home to our people the gravity of the situation. I want to tell them that the military and naval power of the German Empire is unbroken. . . . Americans do not grasp either the magnitude or the importance of this war. . . . The nine million men (still left to Germany), and more, for at least four hundred thousand come of military age in Germany every year, because of their experience in two and a half years of war are better and more efficient soldiers than at the time when they were called to the colors. Their officers know far more of the science of this war and the men themselves now have the skill and bearing of veterans. Nor should any one believe that Germany will break under starvation or make peace because of revolution. The German nation is not one which makes revolutions. There will be scattered riots in Germany, but no simultaneous rising of the whole people. . . . We are engaged in a war against the greatest military power the world has ever seen; against a people whose country was for so many centuries a theater of devastating wars that fear is bred into the very marrow of their souls, making them ready to submit their lives and fortunes to an autocracy which for centuries has ground their faces, but which has promised them as a result of the war not only security, but riches untold and the dominion of the world; a people which, as from a high mountain, has looked upon the cities of the world and the glories of them and has been promised these cities and their glories by the devils of autocracy and of war. . . . We stand in great peril, and only the exercise of ruthless realism can win this war for us. . . . If we had stayed out and the war had been drawn or won by Germany we would have been attacked, and that while Europe stood grinning by."

This is forceful writing, and its import is sufficiently ominous, but Mr. Gerard justifies his utterances in the body of the book. He tells, in intensely interesting fashion, of the evasiveness of the German Government. He writes of German court life with keen insight, and shows how the whole system of the country, from the top to the bottom, is antagonistic to democracy. His pen-pictures of the leading men in Germany—kings, generals, chancellors, great nobles, government officials—are particularly good. He is a shrewd observer and can hit off a man's character in a few crisp sentences. Contrary to one's preconceived ideas, he rather admires the Crown Prince, tho pointing out his mania for war. He quotes the heir apparent as saying that there would be war, if not in his father's time, then surely when he came to the throne, "for the fun of it," if for no other reason. There are descriptions of many interviews with the Kaiser, altho no conversations are given when the ambassador was the Emperior's guest, in Berlin, on board the royal yacht at Kiel, or elsewhere, only official utterances of the monarch being reported for us. One of these interviews, in which the Emperor wrote on telegraph-blanks a personal message for President Wilson, reproduced in facsimile in the book, is highly enlightening, both for what it says and what it does not say. The treatment of war-prisoners, a subject upon which Mr. Gerard made most careful investigations, the handling of Americans who wished to return to the United States, the scenes in Berlin at the time of the declaration of war, and kindred matters, are discust fully and freely.

Mr. Gerard has quite a keen sense of humor, which flashes out now and again. For instance, in describing the treasonable remarks of a German-American, Maurice Sanborn, at the Embassy, he says: "The American newspapers stated that I called a servant and had him thrown out. This statement is not entirely true. I selfishly kept that pleasure for myself." Of the present Chancellor he remarks: "He is a Prussian bureaucrat. No further description is necessary." Throughout the book emphasis is laid upon the hatred of America exprest by all classes in Germany because we furnished ammunition to the Allies. Even the Emperor was a victim of this unreasoning prejudice, refusing to see Mr. Gerard for some weeks on the ground that he was "the ambassador of a country which furnishes arms and ammunition to the enemies of Germany." This was but one of many slights and rudenesses that Mr. Gerard bore with dignity and spirit. The German Government even went so far, when diplomatic relations were broken after the cutting off of the ambassador's telephone and the refusal to him of all telegraph privileges, as to attempt to coerce him into signing a treaty reaffirming that made between Prussia and the United States in 1799, with various clauses added of a nature favorable to Germany. To this, in the circumstances, impudent request Mr. Gerard replied: "Why do you ask an ambassador who is held as a prisoner to sign this? After your threat to keep Americans here, and after reading this document, even if I had authority to sign it I would stay here until hell freezes over before I would put my name to such a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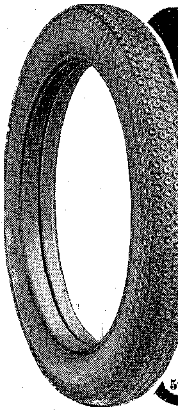
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"During this winter Germans from the highest down tried to impress me with the great danger which they said threatened America from Japan. . . . Possibly much of the prejudice in America against the Japanese was cooked up by the German propagandists, whom we have later learned to know so well."

"If there is one talent which the Germans superlatively lack, it is that of ruling over other peoples and inducing other people to become part of their nation."

"To the outsider the Germans seem a fierce and martial nation. But, in reality, the mass of the Germans, in consenting to the great sacrifice entailed by their enormous preparations for war, have been actuated by fear. . . . I am convinced that the fear of war, induced by hereditary instinct, caused the mass of the Germans to become the tools and dupes of those who played upon this very fear in order to create a military autocracy."

"Autocracy saw that if it was to keep its hold upon Germany it must lead the nation into a short and successful war. This is no new trick of a ruling and aristocratic class. From the days when the patricians of Rome forced the people into war whenever the people showed a disposition to demand their rights, autocracies have always turned to war as the best antidote against the spirit of democracy."

"It was the entry of England into the war, in defense of the rights of small nations, in defense of the guaranteed neutrality of Belgium, which saved the world from the harsh dominion of the conquest-hungry Prussians, and therefore saved as well the two Americas and their protecting doctrine of President Monroe."

"The position of the world in arms with reference to Germany is simply this: It is impossible to make peace with Germany as at present constituted, because that peace will be but a truce, a short breathing-space before the German military autocrats again send the sons of Germany to death in the trenches for the advancement of the system."

"In the dark, cold northern plains of Germany there exists an autocracy, deceiving a great people, poisoning their minds from one generation to another, and preaching the virtue and necessity of war; and until that autocracy is either wiped out or made powerless, there can be no peace on earth."

"Germany is possest yet of immense military power, and, to win, the nations opposed to Germany must learn to think in a military way. The mere entrance even of a great nation like our own into the war, means nothing in a military way unless backed by military power."

"There must be no German peace. The old régime, left in control of Germany, of Bulgaria, of Turkey, would only seek a favorable moment to renew the war, to strive again for the mastery of the world."

RECENT FICTION

Hall, Holworthy. Dormie One, and Other Golf Stories. 8vo, xvii–349. New York: The Century Company. $1.35 net. Postage, 12 cents.

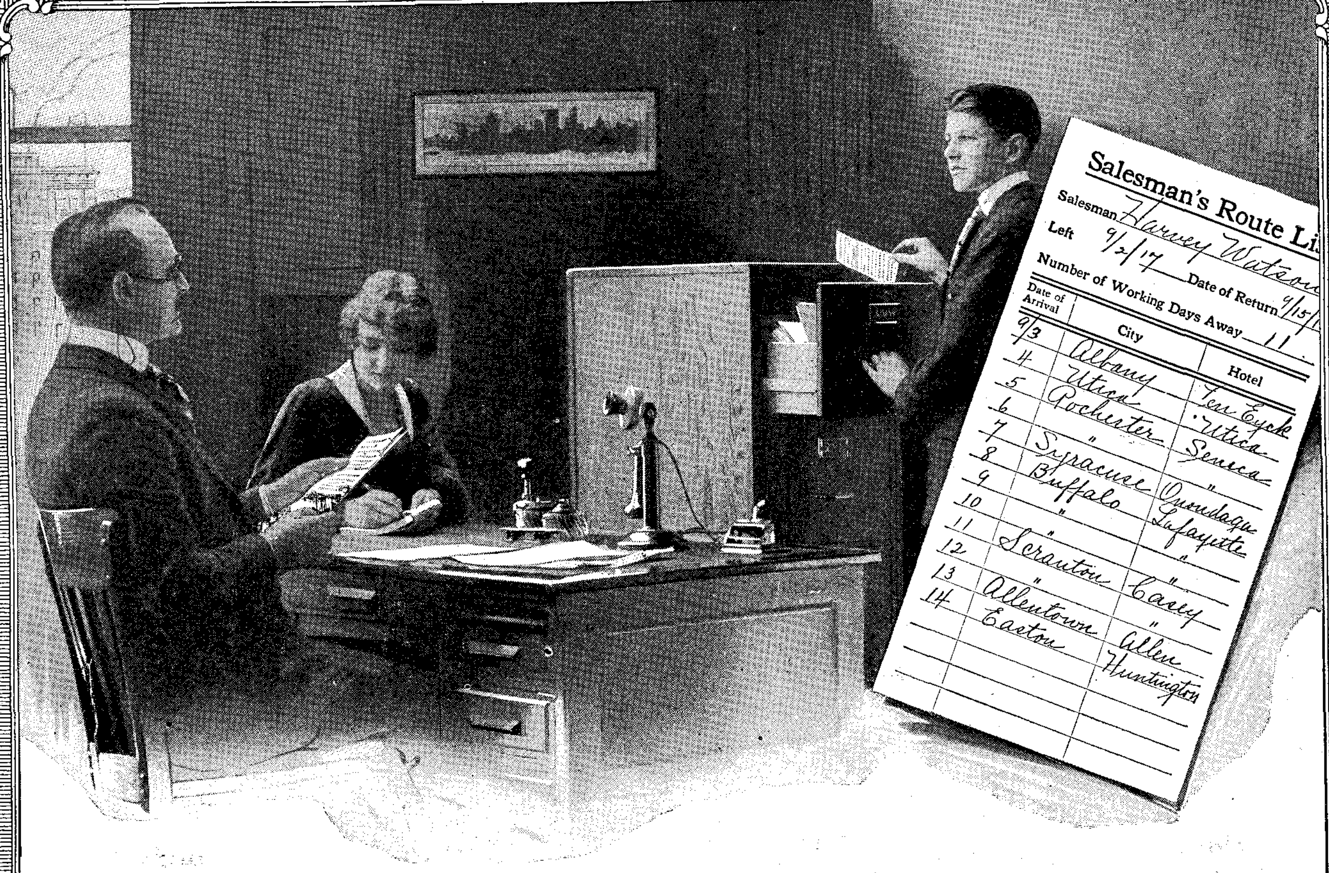
A writer of golf stories who in a preface starts by making Vergil, Herodotus, George Herbert, John Ray, and (*horribile dictu*) even the Bible talk golf may be trusted to tell tales of the game that are good—the reader may define "good" to suit himself. But the "gentle reader" should be warned that golf has a vocabulary of its own as technical as the game of war, and by this it camouflages play and sentiment so that only the initiated can fully gain its meaning. A "putt" differs in sound and action from the verb "put." A "mashie" has nothing to do with a blow in the face. A "driver" has no sex, neither does it deal with horse, auto, engine, or other agent or instrument of traction. "Birdies" and "eagles" in golf wear no feathers. As Mr. Hall uses the full vocabulary, it takes a golfer to appreciate his stories. The first story is one of finesse worthy of—German diplomacy, and much cleverer. The second is a bit drawn out. The fourth, in many ways the best in the book, should be read by many others than golfers, tho only the latter can appreciate the exquisite and winning pathos which crowns it queen of stories of the royal game. It alone is worth the price of several collections. The seventh and last but one gives its title to the book —Mr. "Hall" here insists on "the odd." This collection of tales, none of which is impossible (if indeed any is improbable), will be the joy of many a golfer second only to playing the game. The reviewer (who, tho a "duffer," plays the course) has found in it keen enjoyment, and recommends it for stormy Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays when the bag stays in the locker.

Conrad, Joseph. The Shadow Line. Pp. 197. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35. Postage, 12 cents.

Of all modern sea-story writers none has a more indescribable power and charm than Joseph Conrad. He excels in method, in style, in choice of language, and, under and through all, in spirit. The "shadow line marks the period of life when one perceives ahead a shadow line warning one that the region of early youth, too, must be left behind," and a period when come rash moments when the still young "are inclined to commit rash actions, such as getting married suddenly or else throwing up a job for no reason." The narrator, mate of a steamship in an Eastern port, suddenly "chucked his berth," intending to "go home." Here the author has his opportunity, for, in describing the "Officers' Sailors' Home" and the harbor office, he can create his atmosphere of sea and sea-conditions. Then the mate assumes command of a sailing-vessel, and we reach the real story of a twenty-one days' voyage between Bangkok and Singapore. There is a lifetime crowded into the experiences of those twenty-one days of agony, for the crew is stricken with fever; he lacks sufficient quinin, due to his own lack of foresight, and one of the crew is under the superstitious spell of the former captain's death, and they are all tortured by continuous nights and days of unearthly and unnatural calm. Those were days to try men's souls. Mr. Conrad portrays graphically and convincingly the crew, struggling in their frenzied and feverish condition to do their duties and help the captain, who says at last, "Not tired—I feel old. All of you on shore look to me just a lot of skittish youngsters that have never known a care in the world."

Rice, Alice Hegan. Calvary Alley. Pp. 413. New York: The Century Company. $1.35. Postage, 12 cents.

This is not another "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," altho it is by the same author, and is characterized by her usual perspicacity in seeing the innate good in



Salesman's Route Li

Salesman *Harvey Watso*

Left *9/2/17* Date of Return *9/15/1*

Number of Working Days Away *11*

Date of Arrival	City	Hotel
9/3	Albany	Ten Eyck
4	Utica	Utica
5	Rochester	Seneca
6	"	"
7	Syracuse	Onondaga
8	Buffalo	Lafayette
9	"	"
10	"	"
11	Scranton	Casey
12	"	"
13	Allentown	Allen
14	Easton	Huntington

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every one and weaving them into a story which leaves a good taste in one's mouth. Calvary Alley was a place of "swarming tenements, stale-beer dives, and frequent police raids," but it was so near the great cathedral that the Calvary "Micks" were constantly fighting with the choir-boys who were led by "Mac," the son of a wealthy bottle-manufacturer. The book opens with one such scrimmage, in which Nance Molloy, the rebellious spirit of the alley, defies her betters (?) and plants her foot in the soft concrete before the cathedral. This scene presents most of the characters in the story: Nance's stepmother, Mrs. Snawdor, a shiftless philosopher who glories in dirt and disorder; the Smelts, who are always fighting and whose daughter is "Birdie the gay"; Uncle Jed, who befriends all the children; the little old fiddler, who teaches Nance to dance, and Iky whose father runs a sweat-shop. Nance is a "little divil" with every chance to be bad, but she is good by instinct, and in the course of the development of the plot she is hoodlum, inmate of a girls' home, companion to an old lady, chorus girl, factory hand, and trained nurse, but she never loses her quick and saucy tongue, her heart of gold, nor her devotion to Dan Lewis, who was also a child of the alley. Of course she strays in her search for happiness and amusement, but fate brings her back to the alley, and the story of her escapades, her escapes, and her achievements includes pathetic and ludicrous situations, melodramatic episodes, and some inconsistencies. The story is interesting, wholesome, and very likable.

Altsheler, Joseph A. The Rulers of the Lakes. Pp. 333. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co. $1.35 net. Postage, 12 cents.

This is a book for boys, full of Indian warfare, treachery, intrigue, skirmishes, narrow escapes, and portraying American history from the time of Braddock's defeat at Fort Duquesne to the Colonists' success at Lake George. The principal characters are young Robert Lennox and his Indian friend Tayoga, who make the journey through the wilderness, in the face of terrible danger, to warn Fort Refuge, and afterward do scout duty and hard fighting at Lake George and Lake Champlain. The description of life in the wilderness, of the intrigue and cunning necessary in dealing with the French and Indians, of repeated encounters where ultimate success depends on quick wit and wily cleverness, makes fascinating reading for youth. Tayoga's presence brings out the charm of the Indian character, Indian wood-lore, Indian faith in the Great Spirit, and Indian loyalty. It is the kind of a book to appeal to the "boy scout" or the lad who longs for excitement, adventure, and Indian stories.

Merwin, Samuel. Temperamental Henry. Pp. 382. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.50. Postage, 12 cents.

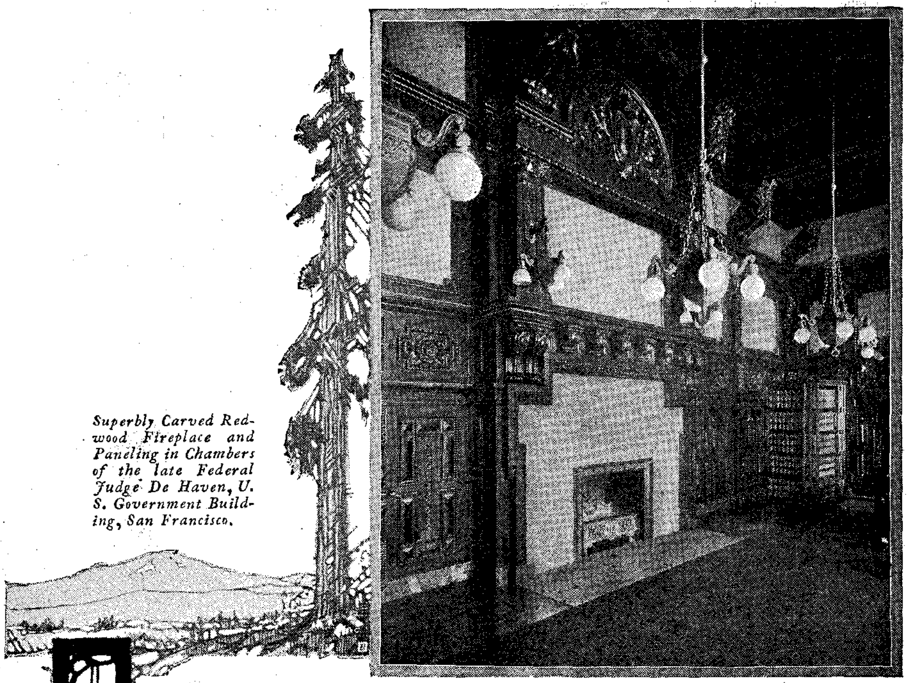
The microbe of adolescence-painting has now bitten Mr. Merwin, following the example of Booth Tarkington, Benson, and Jan Hay. Each represents a different phase of masculine development, and each is more or less true, tho Mr. Merwin's Henry seems unbelievably crude and verdant for nineteen years. The story revolves around Henry and his young friends of both sexes and few older characters are mentioned, even his mother dies and is buried with scant notice, but Henry's loves go on forever. We are all familiar with the quickly changing and fickle adorations of youth, but a youth of nineteen in these enlightened days should show a glimmering of intelligence, a spark of loyalty to parents, and a modicum of horse sense in the contracting and paying of debts, but Henry is totally free from all such traits, and yet the author asks us to believe that he is a genius, budding at least. Perhaps we do not understand "temperament," but while the descriptions of Henry's amorous joys and sorrows make us reminiscent we can not reconcile his erratic and erotic tendencies. Frankly, while we acknowledge that "boys will be boys" and we love their foolish boyishness, we find "Henry the ninth" a terrible strain on our credulity and are glad that our nineteen-year-old friends are not such gullible idiots.

Sullivan, Alan. The Inner Door. Pp. 388. New York: The Century Company. $1.35. Postage, 12 cents.

This book is less a novel than a discussion of labor problems—the ever-present struggle between labor and capital—for the romance, which is depicted on a background of factory life, labor grievances, and strikes, seems artificial and unnatural. Kenneth Landon was engaged to Sylvia Percival, whose father had left her sole heiress to a profitable rubber factory, but Sylvia knew nothing of business and was content to draw her dividends and leave the management to "Pethick" while she went to her relatives in Paris. While Sylvia came under the fascination of "Amaro" and Paris, Kenneth lost his modest fortune and went into the rubber factory as a common laborer, determined to learn the business from the ground up. Here he meets Sohmer, the Socialist leader of the factory hands, and his daughter Greta, who is a most exaggerated and unnatural character. The author tries to throw an air of mystery about Sohmer, implying that he had supernatural powers, but his constant use of the inverted sentence in conversation jars on the reader and detracts from a character otherwise strong. We have the usual contest between the unscrupulous manager and the abused men, and, through Sohmer, the author voices some very potent thoughts and some admirable theories. Sohmer is finally killed, Kenneth finds that life's meaning has changed and that a lowly love holds salvation for him, and the "Inner Door" is opened.

Fisher, Mary. The Treloars. Pp. 358. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $1.35. Postage, 12 cents.

This is a novel with a purpose, but, unlike the usual purpose novel, it is written to give the author a chance to express her views on a variety of subjects. In fact, it would be difficult to find any "ism" which does not come in for extended criticism, eulogy, or satire. The book's fault is talk, tho much of it is interesting enough and clever. But there is too much of it. The characters lose their force, since their thoughts and actions are made to cause or excuse things said. We have presented to us two neighboring and friendly households. In one lives Mr. Treloar, a retired clergyman, with his son Dick, a journalist; Margaret, the unselfish daughter with a passion for self-effacement, and Catherine, the worldly college girl. In the neighboring home dwells Dr. Parker, the exponent of science and materialism, with his adorable daughter, Dolly. Constant argumentative conflicts between the old men give zest to their lives without interrupt-



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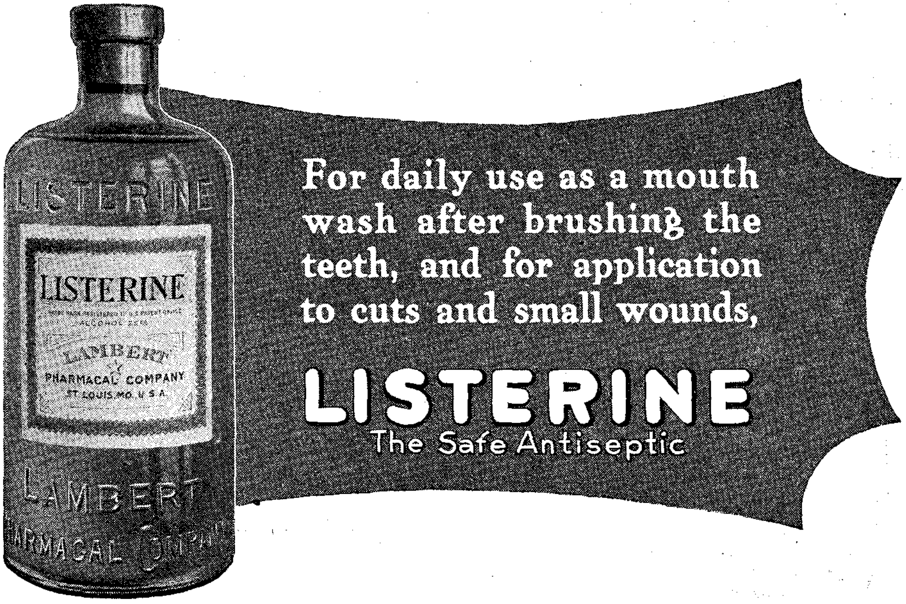
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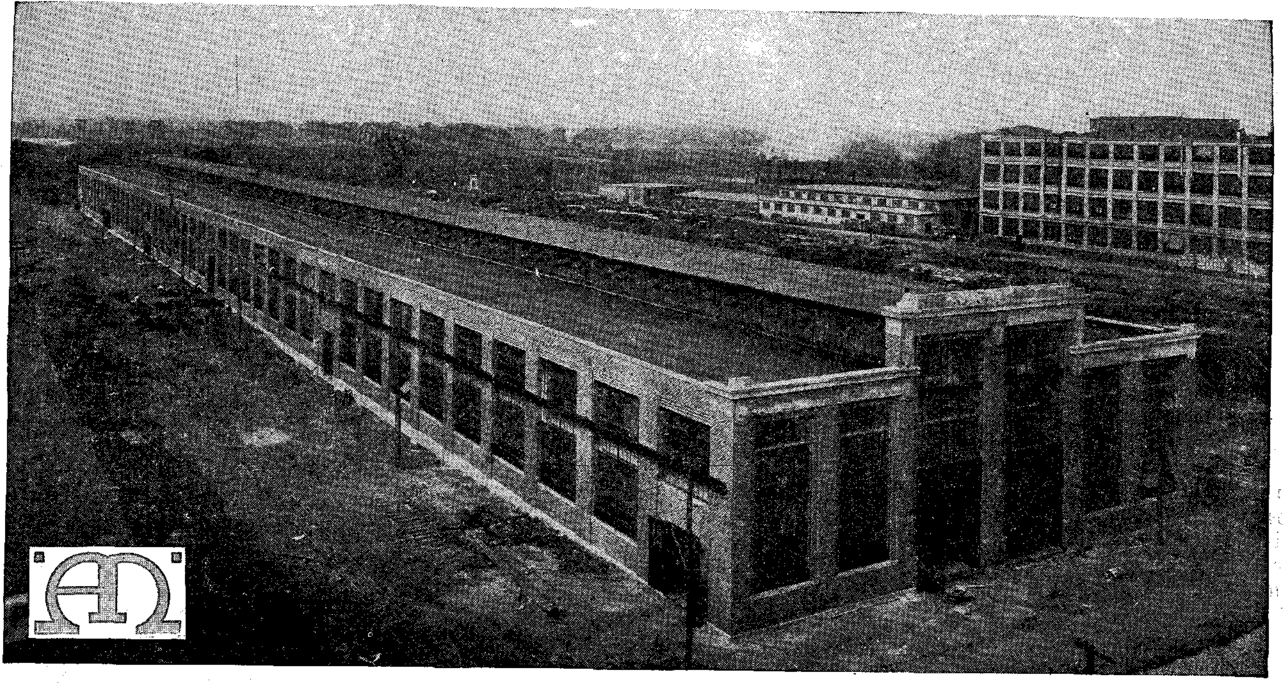

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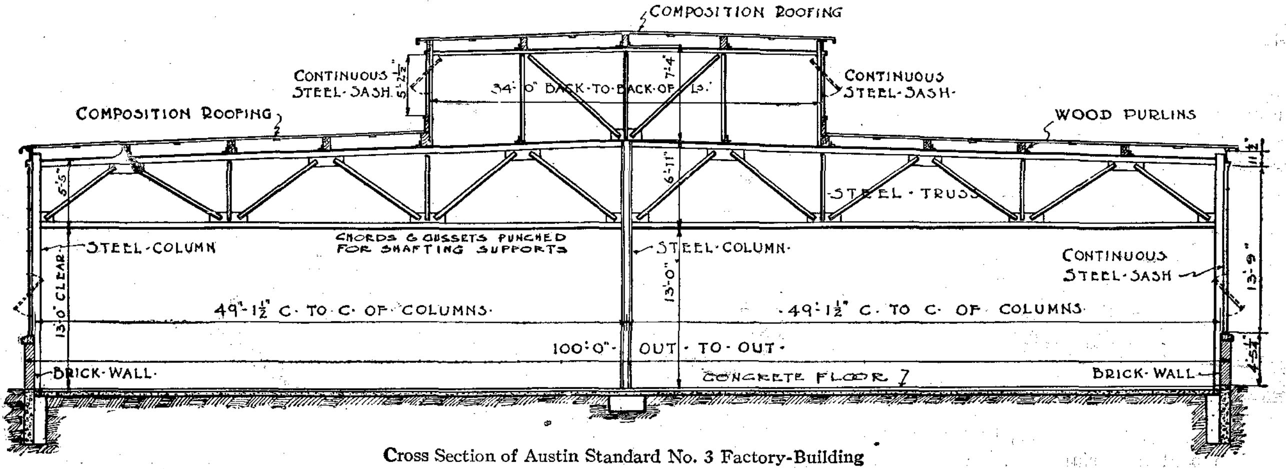
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7'-4"
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COMPOSITION ROOFING
WOOD PURLINS
5'-5"
6'-11"
STEEL-TRUSS
11½"
STEEL-COLUMN
CHORDS & GUSSETS PUNCHED FOR SHAFTING SUPPORTS
STEEL-COLUMN
CONTINUOUS STEEL-SASH
13'-0" CLEAR
13'-0"
13'-9"
49'-1½" C. TO C. OF COLUMNS
49'-1½" C. TO C. OF COLUMNS
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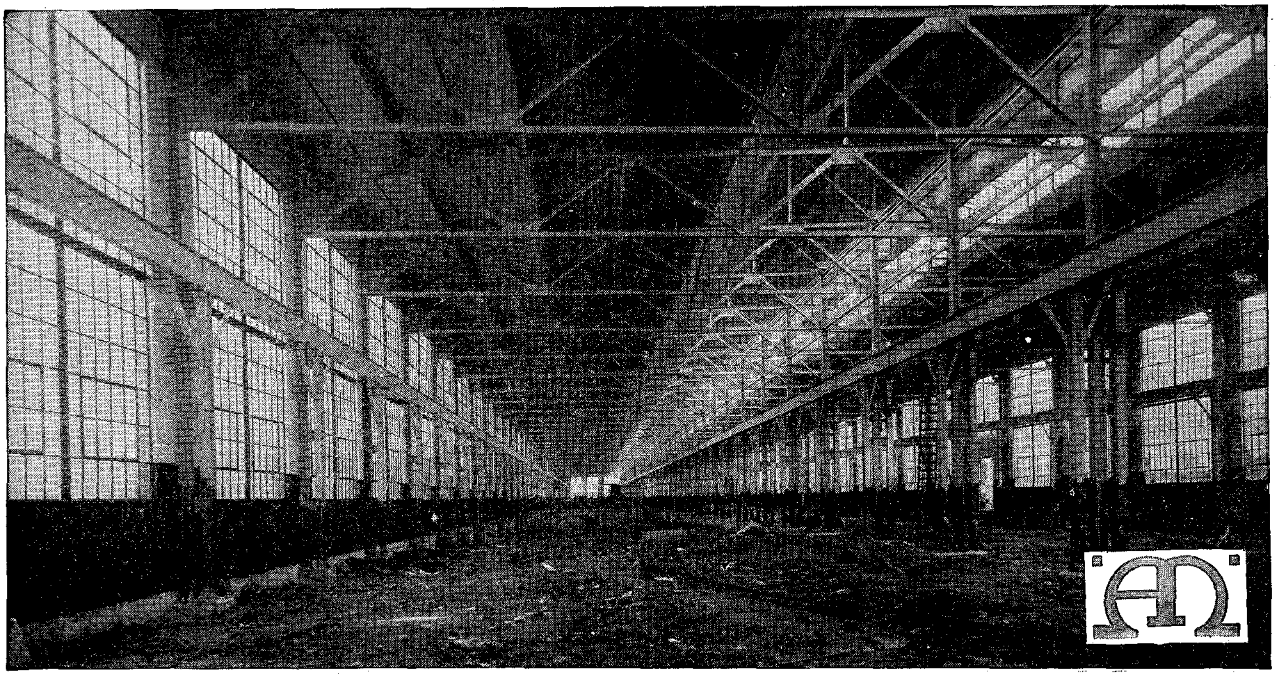

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ing their friendship, and the young people are like one big family. From the outside comes Max Geitman, German student, with futurist ideas, and through his experimental publication, *Dawn*, and his friends we get all the idiotic and ultra "patter" about the futurist in art, literature, and morals. Dick's tragic marriage to Nita Normand, the actress, brings the ripple into the family calm and her death leaves a son, whom Dolly adopts, and makes possible the readjustment of Dick's life. Worldly fads and foibles are touched by deeply felt satirical comments, and much is said and well said about the modern unrest, but it is said too wordily, and so misses spontaneity.

Butler, Ellis Parker. Dominie Dean. Pp. 302. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.35. Postage, 12 cents.

This book is called a "novel" and perhaps, technically, it is, but as we finish reading we find ourselves conscious only of one character, and we are more imprest by him and what he stands for than by any of the characters or incidents used in his development. It seems as tho Mr. Butler wished to illustrate a fact: to accent an idea or institute a reform movement. All else was made subservient to that thought. In the days of our Civil War, David Dean, preacher, came to Riverbank, on the Mississippi, to assume his first ministerial charge, and Mr. Butler describes his years of service, his love-affairs, his trials with the church, and his personal life showing his perseverance, his adherence to principle, his innate manliness, and his up-hill struggle with fate, handicapped by an invalid wife, inadequate salary, and by unsympathetic parishioners. We feel the power of "Our Davy" at home and in the church, and we resent the neglect and the lack of appreciation which he received, but the characters and events which go to make up the story have no vividness; they are neither real nor logically convincing

Garland, Hamlin. A Son of the Middle West. Pp. 467. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.60. Postage, 12 cents.

Those who have long enjoyed Mr. Garland's stories of the West will like this simple, straightforward story of his own life, beginning at the close of the Civil War with his father's return to the mother and his three little children. It is not an eventful life, just the ordinary life of the American pioneer, who endured privations and faced danger with courage and perseverance, ever moving westward looking for the real "adventure." Mr. Garland pictures the family celebrations and the favorite uncles and homes, showing just what characteristics went into the making of his individuality and how and when were developed his desires for independent thought and action. There are hardly enough life and inspiration in the narrative to warrant its being so long, but its directness and honest purpose deserve a reading, altho it is a life much like many other lives. The author's greatest appeal is in his final realization that the patient mother had endured long enough, and his tardy plans made for her years of peace and enjoyment.

Haggard, H. Rider. Finished. Pp. 399. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.40. Postage, 12 cents.

Allan Quatermain is almost as well known to the reading public as his creator, Rider Haggard. We are interested in this final book of a trio, of which "Marie" and "The Child of Storm" have already appeared. Mr. Haggard is thoroughly at home in Zululand and paints a graphic picture of the mysteries, customs, and superstitions of the African people, combining history with romance in an exciting story.

It is a book of romantic adventure, intrigue, and dastardly plots through which Allan and his hunting companion, Maurice Anscombe, are led in the consummation of the vengeance of the wizard Zikali upon the royal Zulu house. The book divides itself naturally into two parts: the first concerned with the rescue of the beautiful Heda from "the Temple," where she is held by Dr. Rood through his power over her father. The second part is also full of thrilling adventure, hair-breadth escapes, dangerous events of terrifying mystery, in which Allan never fails; and Nombé, the wizard-child of Zikali, dominates the closing scenes in the African struggle. The council at the "Valley of Bones" is the most thrilling and picturesque part of a lively, exciting, and readable narrative in Mr. Haggard's usual style.

Sinclair, Upton. King Coal. Pp. 396. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50. Postage, 12 cents.

Upton Sinclair's sympathies are always for under dogs. His work is along the lines of social uplift. In "The Jungle" he revealed to the world the horrible conditions of the stock-yards. In this novel he paints the grinding poverty, helplessness, and oppression of mining-camps—the despotism of mining companies and dangerous and unfair conditions under which men live and work. If Mr. Sinclair is not exaggerating or misrepresenting conditions, we should expect the world to rise in holy horror and righteous indignation against the enormity of the crime depicted, the heartlessness of the controlling powers, and the pathetic and silent suffering of the toiler under the earth.

His plea for governmental ownership—and, from what we know of Mr. Sinclair's principles, this is his aim—comes in the form of a story and represents a young man of wealth and position (not yet out of college) who, for the love of humanity and a desire for "fair play," assumes the garb and manners of a workman and at last succeeds in getting work in the mines, where he gets in touch with the motley variety of European immigrants who work there and learns truths which shock and stimulate his fighting blood to help right the wrongs he sees.

His experiences are varied, dangerous, and exciting, involving explosions, disagreements with company stores and boarding-houses, and culminating when the miners attempt to have a "check-weigher" and to form a union. There are a "Red Mary" of the mines, who loves our hero, and a "Jessie Arthur" of the four hundred, whom he has always loved, but somehow that part of the story does not seem important; in fact, none of the characters seems real, but is created by the author to illustrate his points or fill in the picture—particularly "Hal," who is a terrible strain on credulity. But the underlying thought burns brightly and the author's meaning is as clear as day. He has the power to interest, which always attends sincere purpose and thoughtful presentation.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

DANIELS EXPLAINS THAT "WINE-MESS" ORDER

All the world knows the storm of ridicule and abuse that Secretary Daniels brought down about his head when he forbade the use of alcoholic beverages in the United States Navy. This was on July 1, 1914, but it was only recently that the Secretary disclosed the real reason for the issuance of his famous "wine-mess" order.

Howard A. Banks, a former private secretary of Mr. Daniels, journeyed to Washington as a representative of *The Sunday School Times*, just to ask this question:

"Why did you issue the 'wine-mess' order, Mr. Secretary?"

The Raleigh *News and Observer*, Secretary Daniels's paper, tells the story in Mr. Banks's own words, as printed in *The Times*, and, aside from the main subject, his intimate picture of the Secretary and his official visitors has a particular interest. He thus describes what he calls "an unusual experience":

A short while before being admitted to the Secretary's presence, I, his former private secretary during four years of wonderful navy preparation, had been standing in the anteroom—my old office—twirling my hat in my hand, and asking my old chum, Frank Smith, the former confidential clerk, now private secretary himself, if I could be accorded the desired interview.

The experience brought to mind an expression often upon the lips of Mr. Daniels, "Put yourself in his place." It is the title of one of Charles Reade's novels, a favorite of the Secretary's. He used frequently to quote it when going over the court-martial cases with the Judge-Advocate General of the Navy.

I found myself putting myself in the place of journalists and writers whom I had so often ushered into the presence of the Secretary.

When I was turned into the Secretary's room, it was full of rear-admirals, whom my old colleague, Lieutenant-Commander Byron McCandless, was steering toward or away from the Secretary's desk. I had run into the early morning hour when the bureau chiefs have their say about pressing business. That was Admiral Harris, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, just leaving, a brilliant engineer. As he leaves all the others make way for Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, the highest ranking officer since Dewey's death.

This tall man, standing by the glass case containing the silver urn presented by the city of Philadelphia to Capt. Isaac Hull, is Admiral David W. Taylor, the Chief Constructor of the Navy, who made the highest marks, first at Annapolis and afterward at Greenwich, England, at the British Royal Naval Academy, ever scored by a naval officer in either country. Taylor invented the center line of fire that, by concentrating the big gun batteries fore and aft, enables dreadnoughts to deliver the fire of all their 14-inch guns in a single broadside, either port or starboard. The

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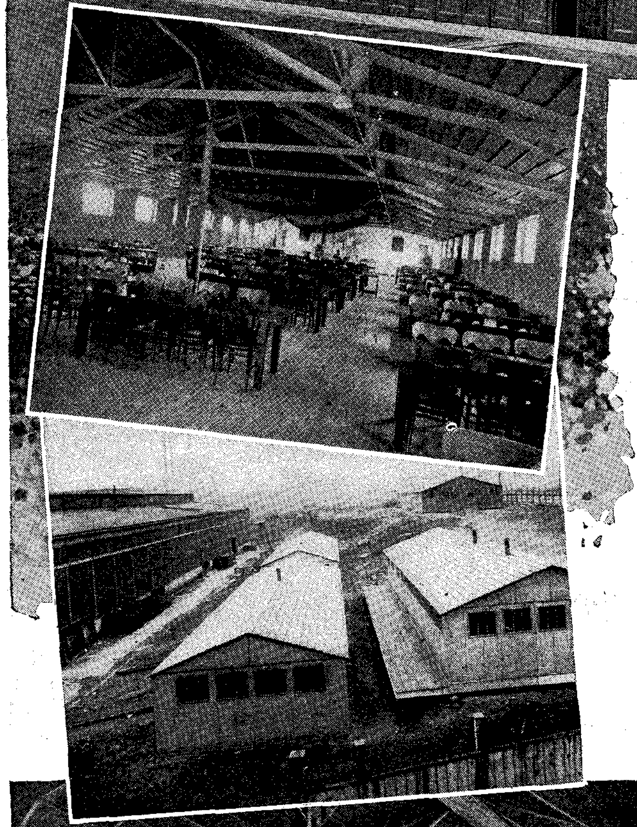

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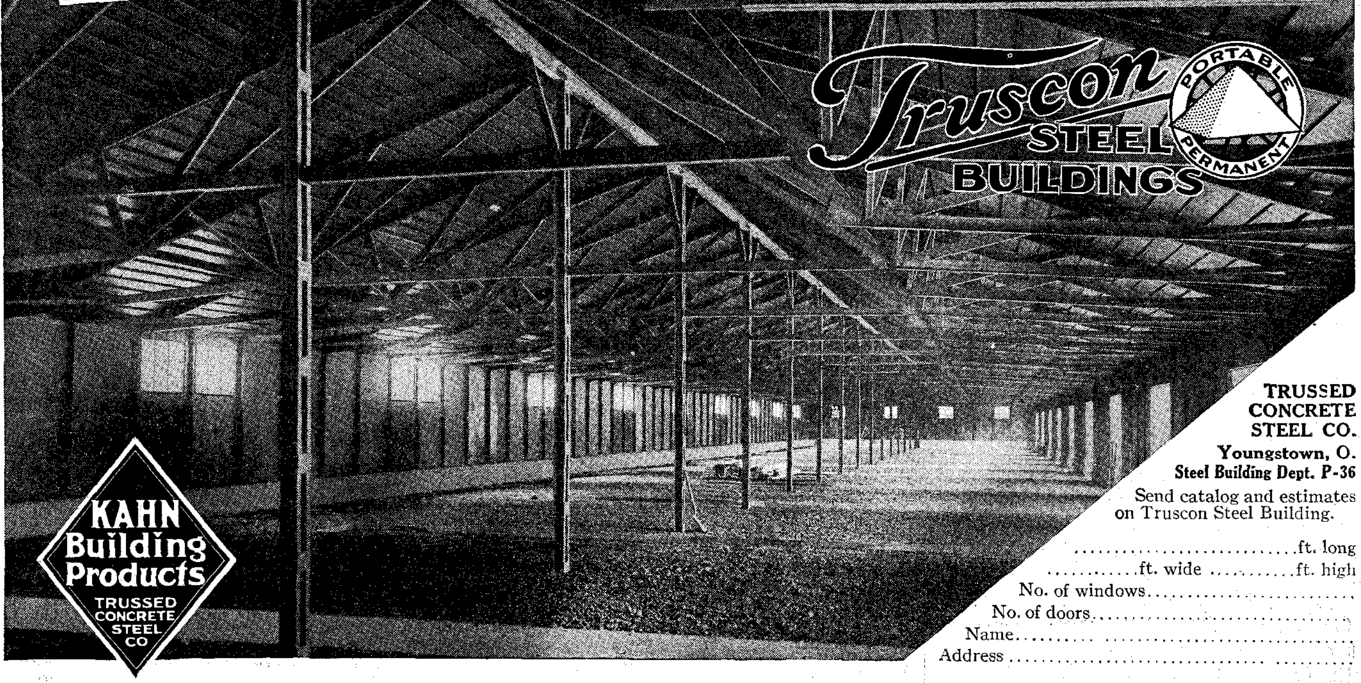

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navies of the whole world fell over themselves to introduce it when we adopted it. Taylor also installed the “model basin” at the Washington Navy-Yard, where his experiments were so successful that our huge battle-ships have never since carried such big white bones in their teeth as they used to.

The stocky, white-haired officer there is Admiral Griffin, Chief of Steam Engineering, whose bureau administration has seen the introduction of the “electric drive” in the propulsion of battle-ships, so that they respond with more instant obedience and alacrity to the helm. The radio service under him has been brought to a marvelous perfection, so that Secretary Daniels has given orders to and received messages from a man-of-war at sea by “wireless.”

The man by the door, with the attractive countenance and the exquisite courtesy is Admiral Ralph Earle, Chief of Ordnance. What he doesn't know about the contents and intents and portents of a shell isn't worth knowing.

The ruddy-faced, quick-stepping, youngish-looking man with a touch of Irish in his countenance is Admiral Samuel McGowan, Paymaster-General. He pauses to have a word with several of his fellow bureau chiefs, and now they are shaking with suppress laughter. He is the wit of the Secretary's “cabinet” of bureau chiefs. When he was pay director of the Atlantic Fleet under Admiral Badger he kept his accounts in two ponderous volumes, and one was labeled “I Samuel” and the other “II Samuel.” He is directly responsible for spending the enormous navy appropriations and for feeding the fleets—the ships with coal and oil, and the men with bread and potatoes—“spuds,” McGowan always calls them—and all the rest that goes into the ration of the American Navy, best fed navy in the world. McGowan is a master of efficiency, and the realm over which he officially reigns, the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, is a dream of spick-and-span orderliness.

These were but a few of the able men with whom Secretary Daniels has surrounded himself. He never selected a bureau chief or an officer for any important trust without first sending for him and letting him look him in the eye.

How cordial all these big, brainy, busy men are! And now McGowan is telling me how his sainted mother used to read *The Sunday School Times*, and how proud she was when she got an acceptance and a check for a story she wrote for it, “How Barnacles Saved the *Marblehead*.” “I told her the story,” he said, “and she knew what to do with it.”

All this time Lieutenant-Commander McCandless, busy little tug-boat of a naval aide, has been maneuvering the admirals about the room, warping them in and out from the Secretary's big red mahogany desk.

The writer says, after describing the room of the Secretary as the “most beautiful of any of the Cabinet offices”:

The Secretary's desk, with a polished brass ship's clock upon it, is bounded on the north by a big, battered globe with which Lincoln and Gideon Welles, the Civil War Secretary of the Navy, and a newspaper man, like Mr. Daniels, blockaded the Confederacy; upon the east by a portrait of the Hon. George E. Badger, of North Carolina, once Secretary of the Navy; upon the south by the sword of John Paul Jones, given him by the Hon. Willie Jones, the Jefferson of North Carolina in colonial and prerevolutionary days, preserved in a glass case over the marble mantel, and on the west by another portrait of an old-time Secretary, this one being the Hon. William A. Graham, of North Carolina, who sent Perry to Japan.

It was my turn now. Smith and McCandless didn't have to do any navigating for my little craft. I knew the channel of old, and went to the wheel for myself. The Secretary was smiling across the long room. He rose to greet me with his characteristic hearty handshake. He flung in with zest a bit of a joke—a quip with plenty of point but no sting. But once he had heard my question, “Why did you issue the wine-mess order,” his expression changed to seriousness. The new *Arizona* could not clear for action more quickly than he, and as grim as the 16-inch guns that shake their clenched fists from her gray superstructure was the iron purpose in his eyes to keep the Navy clean and white and “dry,” as he answered:

“To make it efficient—to make it the most efficient navy in the world. My wine-mess order was a preparedness measure.

“There was a time when grog was served—when drinking to excess was not uncommon in the Navy. But the temperance sentiment, on the increase within recent years, has changed the Navy as it has changed civilian life. Secretary John D. Long, who held the navy portfolio under McKinley, issued an order which prevented any enlisted man from drinking a glass of beer on board a war-ship. There remained, however, the wine mess of the officers. To be sure it was the exception, particularly among the older officers of the Navy, to become intoxicated.

“There was a temptation, however, after a strenuous day on the bridge, or on deck, or below, when wine was served at the ward-room meal, or was to be had from the individual officer's locker, to drink, and sometimes to excess.”

And now we reach the incident that led to the issuance of General Order No. 99, abolishing “the use, or introduction for drinking purposes, of alcoholic liquors on board any naval vessel, or within any navy-yard or station.” Said Mr. Daniels:

“One day, shortly after I had become Secretary, a gentleman came into the Department to plead for the restoration of a young relative of his who had been dismissed from the Navy for intoxication. I showed him the record, which proved that this young officer had not only been drunk, but had at the same time made a public exhibition of himself. I explained that there was no course to be pursued but to act firmly and finally in approving the court martial which had recommended the young officer's dismissal.

“When I made it plain that the young man must inevitably pay the penalty, this gentleman protested earnestly and with much feeling against what he insisted was the injustice his young relative had received at the hands of the Navy. ‘Now that he is the product of your system,’ said my visitor, ‘you have turned him out in disgrace.’ He then went on to tell me the following story of the young man's life. Said he:

“‘I am a Friend, a Quaker, and the boy's father was a Quaker. He was a little shaver when his father died, and the lad came into my home, and has always been to me as a son. I never even had so much as a glass of wine in my home, and when the boy left for Annapolis to enter the Naval Academy he did not know what the taste of liquor was like. I gave him to the American Navy pure-hearted, unsullied, believing absolutely in the old-fashioned Quaker ideas in which he had been reared.

“‘In the seven years you have had him in the Navy you gave him wrong ideas about drinking. You taught him that it was all right for a gentleman to have his toddy. You legalized the wine mess. You had a code that made a youth feel that he was narrow-minded if he turned down his glass at the table; but now that my boy has been ruined by you and your system, the Navy kicks him out, and puts a stigma on him.’

“Much more than this he said, but this is the substance of his strictures. He was a strong man, and his feeling for the youth whose drinking had wrecked his life was pathetically deep and genuine. When he went out I could not throw off a stinging sense of justice in his accusation. All day it haunted me that in the discharge of my official duty I had been compelled to approve a decree for which a navy practise was largely responsible.

“For days I was opprest by the thought that every young man in the Navy, many coming from homes like that described by my Quaker visitor, was subject to similar temptation.

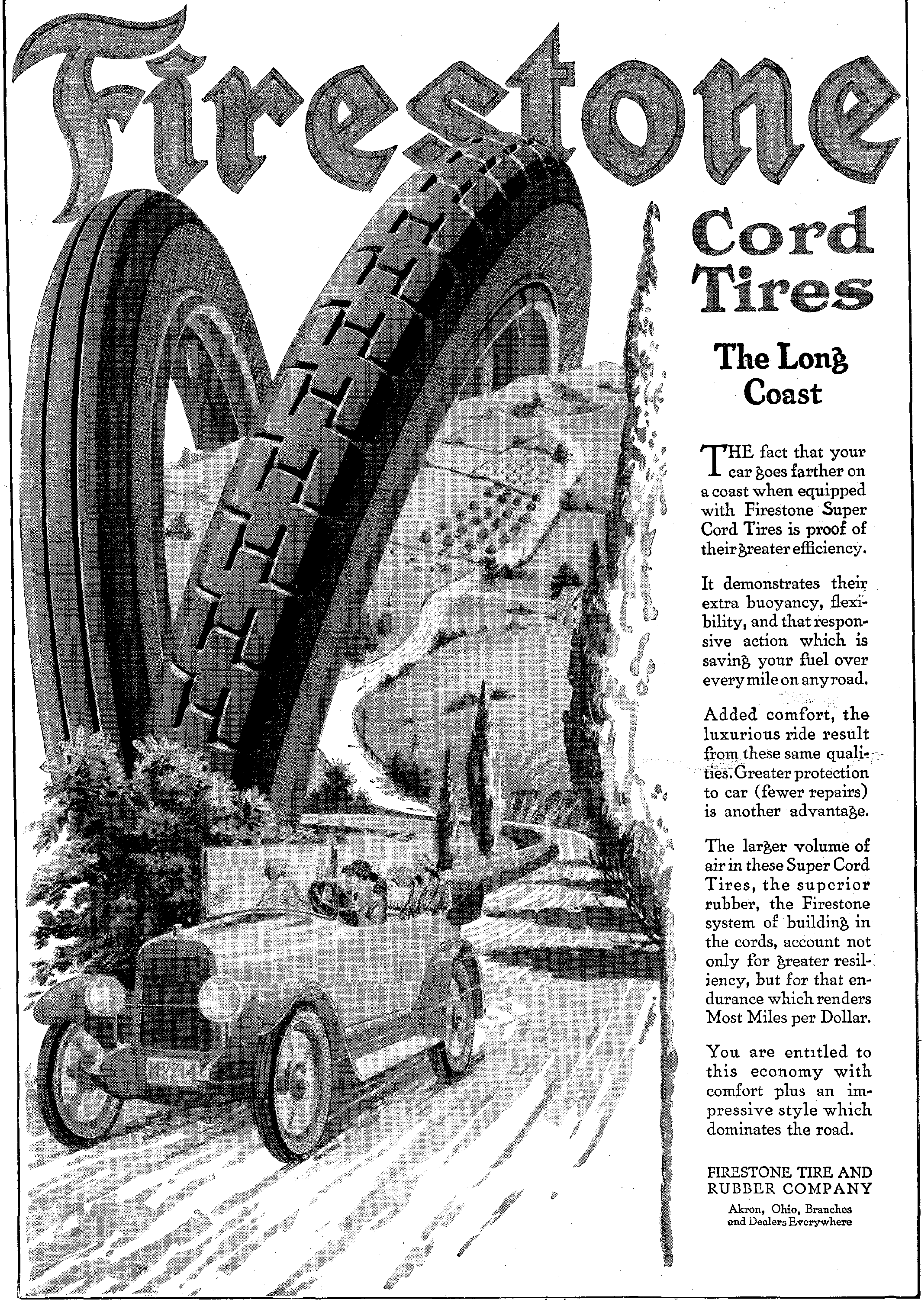
“As time went by there were more court martials—not many, but enough to add to my profound conviction that the old Quaker had pointed me out unerringly the path of duty.

“I knew very well what the issuing of the wine-mess order meant. I counted the cost. I knew that many officers in the Navy, temperate, honorable, as high-minded as King Arthur's knights, without fear and without reproach, would resent it, resent it bitterly; they would feel that the order would convey a wrong impression to the world.

“I realized that the order would be assailed by a multitude of people who would regard it as puritanical. I anticipated that the protest against it might reach into the houses of Congress. But if I was at any time tempted not to take the step for any of these reasons, the reflection that every year there came into the Navy hundreds of young men, some of whom might find their undoing in indulgence, made my duty plain. If I had not issued it I could not have rested with a clear conscience unto this day.

“As you know, the storm did break. Some naval officers did fear that the order was a reflection upon them. The penny-a-liners considered it a windfall for them, and much cheap wit was indulged in at the expense of the order. The cartoonists of some big dailies also considered it food for thought. Tragic pictures they drew of Mumm's Extra Dry, with a frightened look on its face, ‘walking the plank,’ to take its doomed plunge into Davy Jones's locker, from the deck of a war-ship, while I, depicted as a tyrant as relentless as Nero, was standing on the bridge surrounded by weeping officers.

“The approval, however, outside of these restricted circles, was general. The order



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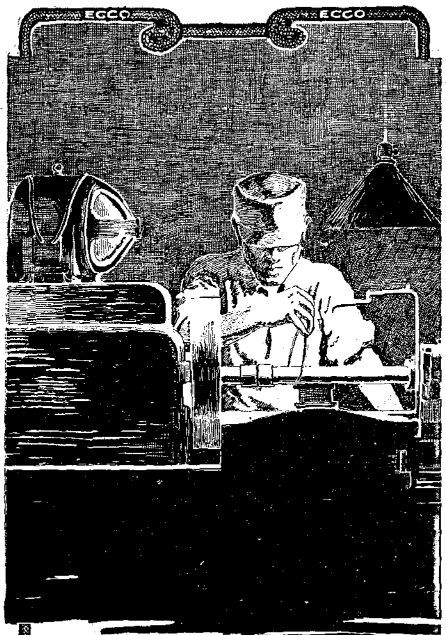

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was hailed with so much satisfaction by the fathers and mothers of the country that my mail was doubled and trebled for a month or two. By the time Congress assembled, those who had thought to attack the order upon the floors of Congress found there was not a man in either House who ever raised the issue. By that time, too, the navy officers learned that it was far from any thought of mine to reflect upon the service. I took occasion to let the public know that so far as the mass of the officers were concerned there was no need for the order. It was issued to safeguard the young men who were coming into the service. The public well understood that that was the reason, and heartily approved it."

Of the final revulsion of feeling in the Navy, as time passed, until at last the approval of the officers was won, Secretary Daniels says:

"As the days went by, the order increasingly won over the approval of the officers themselves. To illustrate: one of the ablest admirals of the Navy, a man whose name is known in naval circles all over the world, who is always frank and genuine, told me that he had never known such a revolution in the Navy as had been brought about by the wine-mess order. Said he:

"'When you issued the order, I deeply resented it. I felt that the public would take the view that Navy officers were given over to indulgence, and that some formal action was necessary to keep them sober. That is the only reason I would have advanced against issuing it, if my advice had been sought.

"'On the very day that you issued the order I had stocked up my closet with the usual wines and liquors, as was customary, to be used when I entertained guests on board ship. I had never been either a drinking man or a teetotaler, but enjoyed a glass of champagne at a dinner-party, and on a frosty morning I occasionally took a nip; but I should never have carried intoxicants upon any ship I ever commanded, except to entertain some guests in the same manner as they entertain me at their homes or clubs.

"'I did not, therefore, like the order. But when I first read it I immediately called the steward and told him to pack up all drinkables and remove them from the ship. To me an order is an order. In my long service, whether I liked it or not, my loyalty to lawful commands has never failed.

"'I have had a rare opportunity to observe the feeling of the officers. My own opinion is that the wine-mess order is the wisest thing you have done as Secretary, and if its future were committed to-day to the officers of the fleet the wine-mess would never be restored.'

"The statement of this admiral is typical, I am convinced, of the opinion of the vast majority of the commissioned personnel of the Navy.

"Bear in mind that this happened before the war in Europe—before Russia outlawed vodka and France absinthe; before Lloyd George said that drink was a greater enemy of England than the Germans; before the King of England became an abstainer in order to set a good example to his troops, and before the Congress of the United States forbade the sale of liquor to any man wearing the United States uniform."

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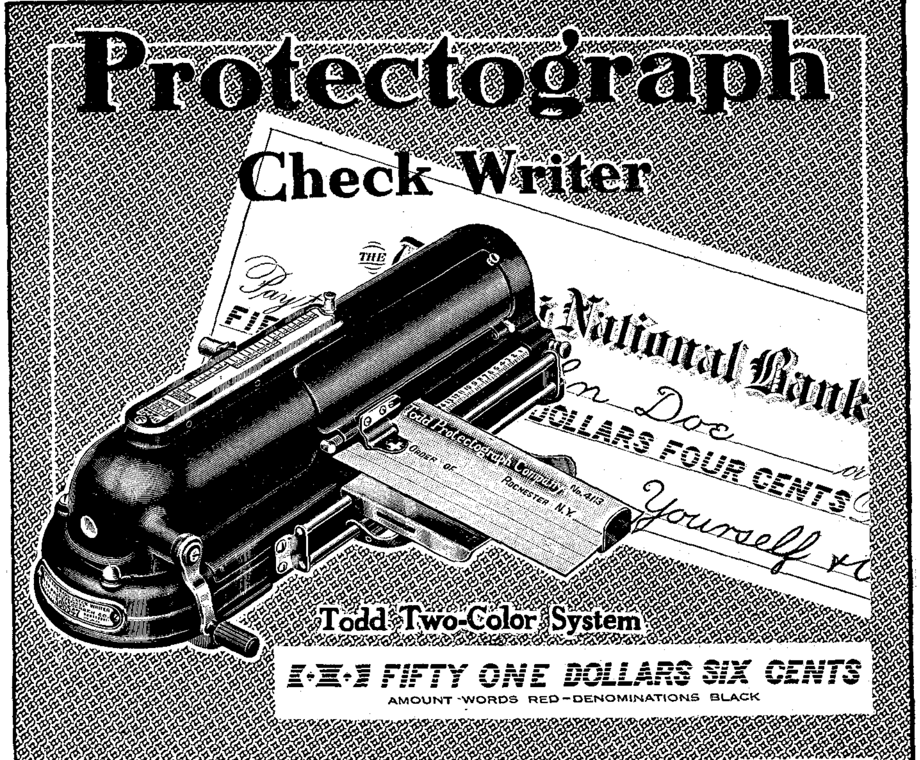
THE LITTLE GRANDMOTHER OF RUSSIAN FREEDOM

"DON'T be despairing about Russia," says the "little grandmother of the Revolution," Katharine Breshkovskaya. "Altho I am an old woman, I am convinced that I shall see victory and internal regeneration." This is no idle prophecy, for through years of unceasing labor she fought the good fight, and through years of prison and exile she kept the faith that Russia should be free. And yet she wonders why the mobs in Petrograd follow her about and why they treat her as if she were "a kind of heroine." "Now, what of a heroic nature have you discovered in me?" she asks. "I have only done this one thing all my life. I have tried to be a good, loyal soldier, true to my post. Thirty-three years of prison and deportation have limited my opportunities for work. Only eleven years of work, in constant danger of discovery by the authorities, and under legal disabilities, have fallen to my share. My work is not heroic work; it is quiet, slow work from day to day—but it is the kind of work the Russian nation needs at present. I intend to travel from place to place, as I did before I was sent to Siberia, to instruct the peasants in the aims and objects of the glorious revolution. Millions of Russians who expected a millennium to follow the revolution now find food, money, and clothes as hard to get as ever. Even the great leaders of the people find their stout hearts strained."

It is a far cry from a royal palace to a filthy cell not high enough to stand in and not long enough to lie in. It is a long way from the luxuries of Petrograd to the cold, bleak wilds of Siberia, even when you march three hundred miles a month. Just how far, nobody knows better than "Babushka." Francis J. Oppenheimer in *The Forum* tells how she left her home, her husband, and her baby for the sake of the cause. He says:

> Her mother supplied her with a religious, her father with a studious, strain. She remembers when only a tot, hating the "bad, flogging Government." She always spoke in French, and before she was eight had mastered "by heart" every detail connected with the French Revolution. Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, were terms that always fascinated her. By the time she was sixteen she was familiar with the writings of Rousseau, Voltaire, Diderot, and the rest of the French Humanists who preceded the "reign of terror" in France, and whose modernism of outlook created, in fact constituted, the Illumination.
>
> As might be surmised, it was not very long before this restless spirit opened a primary school on her father's estates for the instruction of the poor peasants' children. The Liberalists were coming into power and things generally appeared to be brightening. Trial by jury had been promised, and the spirit of social reform was spreading, or so it seemed, throughout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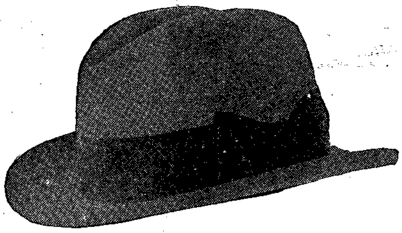

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> the entire Empire. What a heartbreaking task this eager, bright-eyed girl set for herself, that of trying to teach these rude peasant minds! All that their parents had ever desired was a plot of ground and a mud hut.
>
> Few of the farmers themselves, for that matter, had any notion of the meager economic rights they already possest. Like all chattels in political bondage, they knew that in times of peace they had to pay with taxes to the Government, in times of war with their lives. Katharine persuaded her father, the proud General Varego, to read the manifesto to them. He did so, and they listened without comprehension. They became bewildered on learning of their "rights," and knew not what to do. Long years of oppression had blighted them mentally as well as spiritually. Slavery was much easier for such blanched spirits to support than freedom.
>
> This did not dismay young Katharine. She still clung to the dream, always uppermost in her young heart—reform by the Government. The necessity for a revolution by the people was an idea that had not yet come to her. On her way to Petrograd a year or two later, she met on the train another ardent believer in the rights of human beings. It was the young Prince Kropatkin, who was returning from official duties in Siberia. The hopeful words of this great soul thrilled the open-eyed girl, who little imagined how much of her own future was to be spent in these desolate arctic regions, the horrors of which she was listening to open-mouthed.
>
> Arrived at Petrograd, Katharine sought out every group of Liberalists to be found. You could find her at every progressive meeting, a singular figure no doubt, mingling with the "intellectuals" and the graybeards. The solution of the many social questions that alone would bring relief to her troubled spirit eagerly was being sought. Then, too, her mother was becoming alarmed. It was not safe for her daughter to be attending these "secret" meetings in such an open manner. She began to beg Katharine to "come home for a visit." This Katharine frequently did. She lived in the metropolis for three years, however, before she heeded the command of her father to return to the family palace.
>
> Four years later—she was now about twenty-six—she married a wealthy young landowner. What man could think of sitting still long with such a wife? Domestic comfort was not the acme of her bliss. Working under the spell of her vision, the young couple prevailed on some of the other younger landlords to open a larger peasant school. Still trusting in the sincerity of the Government, the girl bride began to search through all the forgotten laws and neglected edicts to see what peasant "rights" were to be unearthed. Her energy, her enterprise, soon brought her under official suspicion. Her name now was on the desk of the Minister of the Interior as belonging to a person who needed watching.

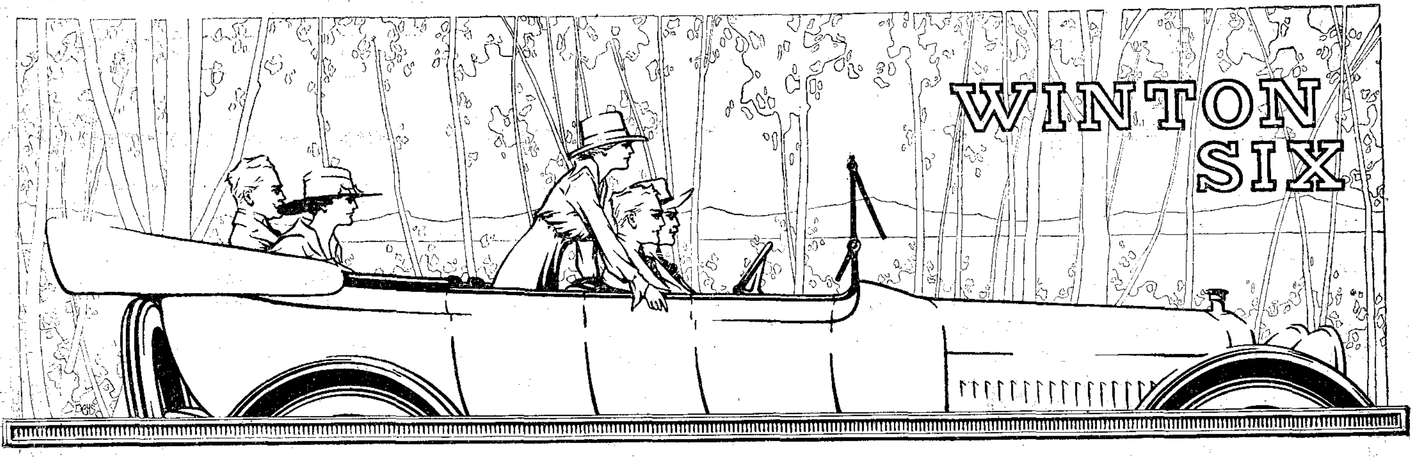
The prospect of Siberia began to loom on the horizon and the frightened young husband asked his beautiful wife to desist. Rather than give up her work, she left him. The story goes on:

> To overcome the suspicions of the farmers, Katharine disguised herself by staining her face and arms with acids. She studied the language of the people. She donned coarse bark shoes, and placed her lingerie away in scented chests never to be worn again. A heavy cloak completed her disguise. Under cover of night she fled to Kief, and immediately on her arrival sought out one of the revolutionary groups, which she joined. From now on she began to live not only very uncomfortably but also "illegally."
>
> It was not an easy task to get from one town to another in Russia in those terrible days, even if you were not a Revolutionist. Passports had to be forged. The Empire is wide and to escape the vigilant police, all traveling must be done afoot. At night the organizing was done. Sometimes in a city tenement. Sometimes in a remote village. Sometimes on river boats. Most of her instruction was given by means of fables such as dull, untutored minds could grasp. It was no harder instilling political principles in these simple minds than it was escaping the Government spies.
>
> Of course these activities were bound to be traced, and at last the police captured her through the betrayal of her maid. She was thrown at once into the infamous "black hole" to await trial.

She was convicted, of course, and was ordered deported to Siberia. Some faint idea of the frozen road over which she had to go "mile by hopeless mile" is given by the writer:

> George Kennan, who later went over the Great White Road, as he calls it, had to change horses four times in twenty hours, saying: "I felt as if I had been beaten from head to foot with a club." When only nine days on this frozen path Mr. Kennan became "spotted and blotched" from head to foot, "as if," to quote his own words, "I were suffering from some foul eruptive disease."
>
> Imagine, if you can, the condition of the convict train of which Katharine Breshkovskaya was a part. Over three hundred miles must be covered each month and no time is to be lost. Armed guards are in front. Armed guards are on the sides. Armed guards are in the rear. The perpetual admonition is "Move on." At intervals of from twenty to forty miles there are prison road-houses, and these are always overcrowded and in an unsanitary condition. The only diversion that Mr. Kennan noticed for these convicts was the opportunity to wager with one another respecting the number of fleas that would jump on and off their garments within a given time. But this is only characteristic of everything else in this God-forsaken region. It is estimated that since 1875 more than one million and a quarter souls have dragged wearied legs over this jagged road. In this weird caravan, this arabesque of humanity, in company with "Babushka," there were mothers with children in arms, reformers, maidens, thieves, and murderers. The brutal Cossack guards made no distinctions, knouting any one who lagged behind. The motley crew arrived after six months of marching in Kara.

For a few years she worked in the poisonous sulfur-mines of Kara, and then she was transferred to Barguzinsk, which is described as "a forty-five-degree-below spot" and "a bleak little circle of arctic huts." And here her Cossack guards, noticing that she was trying to give some rudimentary



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instruction to her fellow convicts, put her into a cell. But, says the writer:

> This inhuman confinement did not crush her indomitable spirit, for while here she contrived a means of escape. Together with three university students with whom she managed to communicate, a plan was perfected. After two years of patient, cautious questioning, an old Siberian farmer was discovered who years before had made the long journey to the Pacific Ocean. Under cover of an arctic night, "the little grandmother" with her "boys" stole out of their cots and silently boarded the rickety wagon waiting in the bleak shadows. With nothing to sustain life but some prest tobacco, the shivering quartet began their perilous drive of a thousand miles through the primeval, frozen wilderness.

Through hungry days and freezing nights they made their way, and actually reached a point where they could see the ocean and the American man-of-war riding at anchor. And then:

> Of course the escape was eventually discovered and an alarm raised. Orders were at once given that every farmer in this region should join in the pursuit of the convicts, or forfeit his farm-lands. Just as the weary refugees were clambering down the mountainside they were surprized by some of these primitive farmers, who, at the point of pitchforks, forced them to surrender.
>
> The hardships attending the trip back, which was made all the way on foot, can easily be imagined. The "boys" were flogged until they almost bled to death, and, altho "the little grandmother" begged that the same punishment be meted out to her, it was withheld. It was her hope that she might die under the knout and help the "cause" by letting the nations of the world know how the Russian Government treats a woman prisoner.
>
> Instead, she was driven back into the hateful sulfur-mines—hard convict laborer, for four years. Black bread was her food—black water her drink. In the dirty hole in which she was forced to sleep a breath of outside air never penetrated. It was during this awful confinement that she contracted the rheumatism from which she suffered during the two years she later spent in her gun-casement cell of the Peter and Paul fortress in Petrograd previous to her last trial and deportation.
>
> In 1896, having "reformed"—what irony!—Mme. Breshkovskaya was released, and on her arrival in Petrograd began anew the old struggle for the people which has since brought her back to Siberia. For over six years, however, she managed to work up and down and across the vast Empire, spreading her notions of social reform.

In 1905 she visited the United States, and of her appearance at that time the writer says:

> Her sweet, simple face was a surprize to me as it was to every one who was at all familiar with the story of her sufferings. She spoke in soft accents; neither her expression nor her manner seemed to have been hardened by her many bitter trials. Sadness her features reflected, not fretfulness, not impatience. She was without any trace of self-pity, and her clear complexion gave no hint of the many long days and longer nights spent in the Kara sulfur-mines. Her soft, unfaded blue eyes were not sunken. Altogether it was a kind, if militant, maternal face. Wherever she lectured in the United States on this visit she reiterated; "Nothing less than a revolution will make Russia fit to live in," and, "The Czar? I have no hatred for him—only pity."

On her return to Russia in 1907 she was once more arrested, and tried in 1910, and once more the doom of Siberia was pronounced upon her. But this time she was a white-haired old woman. One curious fact of her last incarceration is that she was placed in the Peter and Paul fortress, where Emperor Nicholas, Czar of all the Russias, was afterward imprisoned.

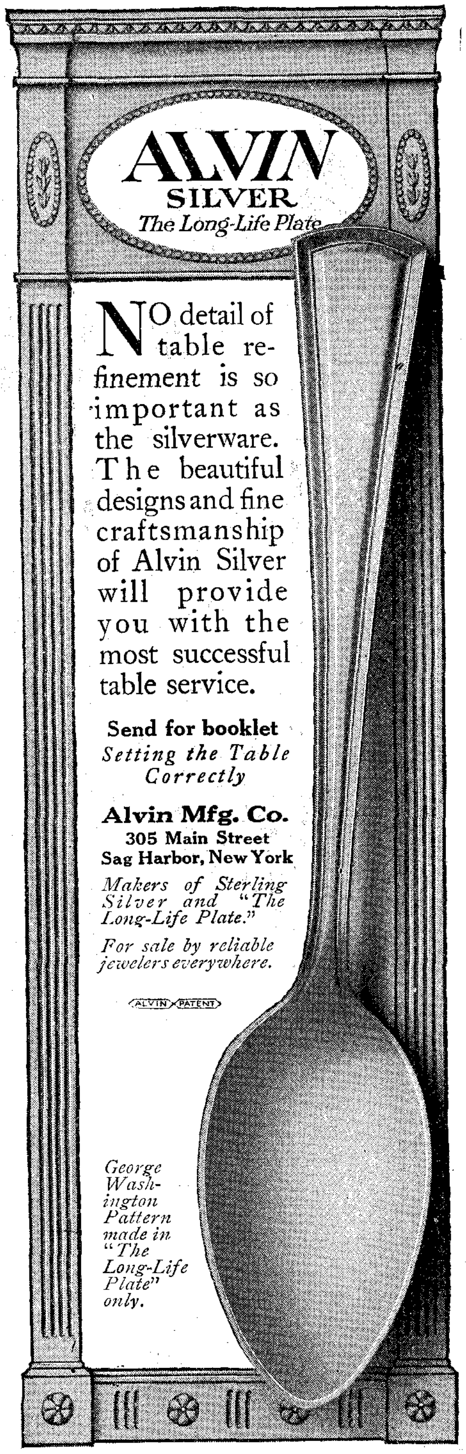
With the coming of the revolution she was freed by Kerensky, and she returned to Petrograd, where she is now housed in the Winter Palace, directly over Malachite Hall, in which the Provisional Cabinet daily debates the fate of the newest republic. Of her relation to the Government, however, she says: "I am largely out of politics. Deny the stories that I play a part in Cabinet affairs. I wish I did—things would be better."

ALADDIN OF THE CANTONMENTS

COL. ISAAC W. LITTELL has no wonderful lamp, nor has he any genii at his command, but he has made Aladdin look like a quarter and a plugged nickel. Aladdin erected a palace in a night, while the Colonel has built sixteen cities in five months. In one cantonment an average of one building completed every two hours was maintained for two months. Colonel Littell is Uncle Sam's super-contractor. He is the man in charge of the construction of the cantonments for the training of America's selective army. His task has been immense, but, like many works that have marked America's entrance into the world war, little has been generally known of its importance, nor of the vastness of the undertaking.

Recently Secretary of War Baker, in order to eliminate graft and avoid confusion as well as to obtain the best and quickest results, directed that all building and construction rendered necessary in the United States by the present emergency should be executed by the Quartermaster-General's Department, of which Colonel Littell is the head. A writer in the Salt Lake *Tribune* tells this story of the building of the cantonment camps:

> It all began one day back in April, after the United States had thrown down the gauntlet to Germany. From his office in the War Department Colonel Littell was summoned to a conference with the Secretary of War and various high Government officials. Colonel Littell's force at that time consisted of himself, Capt. Richard Marshall, Jr., and three clerks.
>
> In the presence of the Secretary of War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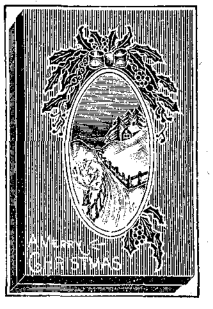
Pair **Genuine Mahogany Sticks,** 4½ in. high, pair **Genuine Bayberry Candles** and hand-colored **Greeting Card** with charming sentiment, $1.00. Money back if you want it. A refined, tasteful gift.



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CANDLES
NO.123
PAIR
$1.00

For 25c—stamps or coin—we send you **13 Christmas and New Year's Post Cards,** and many Christmas Seals, Tags and Gift Cards. **More than 5 dozen pieces,** in rich colors, in a nice box.

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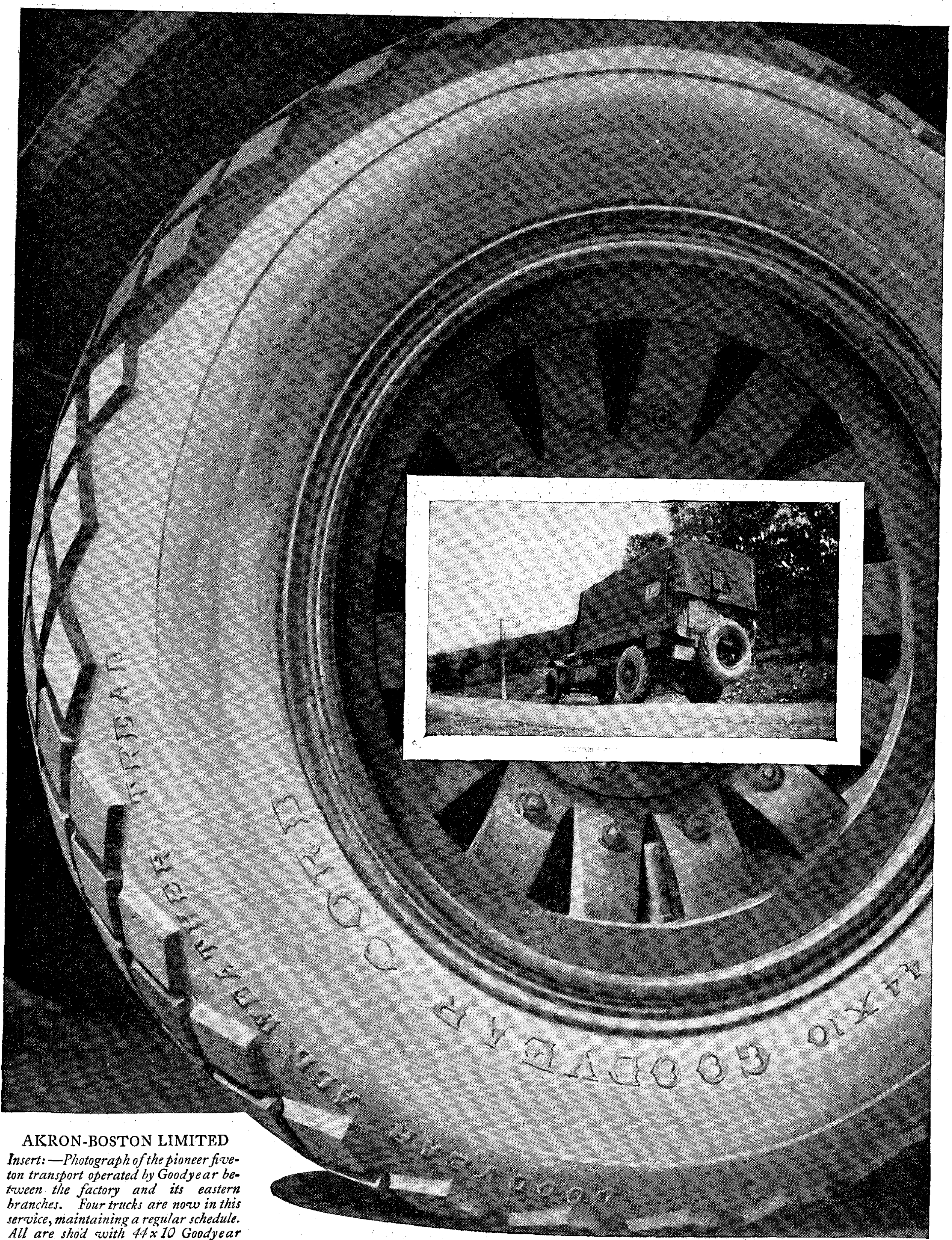
THE HOLMES CO., 375 Elmwood, Providence, R.I.


44 x 10 GOODYEAR CORD
ALL-WEATHER TREAD
GOODYEAR

AKRON-BOSTON LIMITED

Insert:—Photograph of the pioneer five-ton transport operated by Goodyear between the factory and its eastern branches. Four trucks are now in this service, maintaining a regular schedule. All are shod with 44 x 10 Goodyear Cord Tires.

Copyright 1917, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

GOODYEAR
AKRON

VIA GOODYEAR CORDS

FOR five months now, over a round trip-route measuring 1,540 miles, a fully laden five ton motor truck has been plying between its distant terminals with the regularity and certitude of a steamship.

At one extreme of its far-reaching journey is Akron, at the other, Boston, and between lie good road and bad, mountain and plain, city and farm.

Over this circuit by night and by day, at a pace never sustained by a motor truck before, this carrier has kept to its schedule in sunshine and storm.

Between it and the road, saving it from shock, jar and vibration, speeding its progress and making its continued use possible, are Goodyear Cord Tires.

These tires are pneumatic tires—made especially for heavy truck service—and of a size, character and capacity such as the average man has never seen.

They are as large of girth as the base of a trunk line telephone pole, the rear wheel equipment measuring 44 x 10 inches; and they have a carrying power greater than that of the truck itself.

Up grades as steep as eighteen per cent, over mountain pulls as long as five miles, these tires are bearing burdens with a celerity and ease unparalleled in hauling experience. And through mud slough and sand drift, over asphalt and turnpike, they are affording driver and cargo the comfort and protection of a limousine.

The long-distance truck shod with these tires is the pioneer of a caravan of four now operated by Goodyear between its factory and its branches in the east.

On their outgoing journey these trucks are loaded with Goodyear Tires; they carry cotton fabric from the Company mills at Goodyear, Connecticut, on their return.

They operate continuously on a schedule for the round trip which is a full day faster than the regular one-way express service.

Through the reduction of fuel, lubrication and maintenance cost due to the cushioning power of their pneumatics, their use is consistently profitable.

The success of Goodyear's first experience in commercial transportation by motor truck is entirely due to the use of Goodyear Cord Tires.

Without their resilience and strength underwheel, satisfactory speeds could not be maintained; the trucks would soon rattle themselves apart.

Without their ability to absorb vibration, without the fair distribution of weight on the road that their size insures, the highways could not stand such travel.

As it is, the trucks make speeds in excess of thirty miles an hour without damage to the roads or themselves.

Goodyear Cord Tires for motor truck service are in no way an experiment—they are a development of fifteen years' time.

They are the practical expression of an old Goodyear idea, brought to final success *only through the perfection of the Goodyear principle of cord tire construction.*

Right now they are being used on heavy-duty transports in more than 200 cities in this country, to the profit and satisfaction of the men who employ them.

Right now they are delivering in such service a measure of utility, endurance and economy previously unequaled in any such carrier.

From the truck maker's standpoint, the performance of Goodyear's Akron-to-Boston transports is a meaning demonstration of the motor truck's future.

From the truck user's standpoint, it is an even more meaning demonstration of the tires that have made it achievable.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
Akron, Ohio

CORD TIRES

the quartermaster chief heard unfolded the plans to build forthwith the proposed cantonments, it being then known that the Government proposed to resort to the selective draft to bring up the increments of recruits for a force of 687,000 men. Just the exact words addrest to Colonel Littell by the Secretary of War have not been revealed; they may be preserved in some stenographic reports that in years to come may be regarded as important Government documents; but at any rate it ran along something like this:

"Colonel Littell, here are the plans and specifications. We want you to go ahead through your department just as quickly as possible to the fulfilment of these plans. You have *carte blanche* to go ahead as you see fit, and I need not say that the Government stands back of you, ready to take orders from you."

Thus "The Builder" was introduced to his gigantic task. The only assets he had in hand were the blue-prints representing the proposed barracks, the willingness of the Secretary of War to aid in every way possible, and his own Yankee initiative and training as an army officer in the quartermaster's department. And being a good soldier, Colonel Littell stopt for no "ifs" or "buts," but plunged forthwith into his new assignment with characteristic American verve and energy.

Right here it might be well to give an idea of his Aladdin-like accomplishment. Colonel Littell took sixteen chosen spots, selected as sites for the camps—mostly fields—with the result that in less than five months there is a cantonment at Wrightstown, N. J., with a population almost equal to the resident population of Atlantic City. The 40,000 men under roof at Columbia, S. C., are more than two-thirds the population of Charleston, S. C. Two cantonments the size of Camp Meade at Annapolis Junction, Md., would make a second city of Wilmington, Del. The new camp at Fort Riley, Kansas, mobilizes at that point a new city as big as Topeka. The camp at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is greater than the city of El Paso, while the Massachusetts camp at Ayer is larger than Fitchburg, Pittsfield, or Taunton, and almost as big as Haverhill or Salem.

The first thing to be done was to select these camp sites, and *The Tribune* says:

Quiet little towns that had slumbered along in their bucolic environment, with visits from "city folks" extraordinary affairs on their prosaic calendars, were surprized at the arrival of trim, business-looking motor-cars laden with equally trim, business-looking army officers in khaki. These gentlemen asked various questions about water-supply, drainage, food and rail facilities and various other questions as to the resources of the various districts visited. Surveyors with rod and level got busy and wound up their preliminary work with neatly drawn topographical charts that, when forwarded to Washington, sketched out in detail the plan of the proposed new "army city" that was to be built.

In the meanwhile, at Washington, Colonel Littell gave himself over to the task of examining the blue-prints of the proposed cantonments. He found that they called for one-story buildings. He was of the impression that the plans could be improved by building two-story cantonments. After a few conferences the changes were O. K.'d and new plans immediately prepared. Submitted to the medical corps of the Army, they merited the unqualified approval of Major-General Gorgas and his staff on the ground that the additional cubic space permitted under the revised plans would make for better health of the citizen cohorts.

From these prints grew up quickly, as tho by magic, the outlines of the new cities, including as they did provision for churches, schools, moving-picture theaters, clubs, laundries, stores, and all the various features essential to a modern city. City planners and architects, in and out of the Army, gave their best thought to the project. Roads were plotted on the maps, sewerage and water-plants provided for, and no detail omitted, even to the arrangements for fire and police departments.

Quite early in the game the ever-mobilized army of graft moved upon Washington. Stirred by visions of much wealth to be wrested from the nation in the construction of the new cities, there was begun as the first skirmish the battle of sites. But it proved to be the final as well as the opening engagement, for Secretary Baker succeeded in turning the flank of the invading army, leaving Colonel Littell to advance unobstructed. It was this experience—and possibly others that have not been made public—that caused the centering of all construction work in the department of Colonel Littell, and it was at this juncture that the Council for National Defense also came to the bat. *The Tribune* says:

That democratic organization was asked to provide civilian chieftains familiar with building conditions throughout the country, their cost and source of supply. Colonel Littell wanted men in the various committees who knew the contractors and construction firms, manufacturers, and transportation leaders. And just to prove that the United States, when it set itself to the task of war, despite all the years of slothful indifference to preparedness, could make good in the pinch, the Council of National Defense came to the bat and delivered a solid hit that won the game right there for Colonel Littell.

Arriving in his office one morning shortly after making the request, Colonel Littell found a complete list of just the caliber of men he wanted. From this list "The Builder" made a selection of two hundred and fifty, and forthwith organized his staff. Now the work began in earnest.

Starting April 1 with an office staff consisting of one assistant and two clerks, Colonel Littell found himself on May 1 the director of a complete engineering, construction, transportation, and executive force numbering hundreds. From a small room in the War Office the Colonel found himself transferred to a whole building on F Street in the national capital. And now the "big job" was on in earnest.

When folks were "knee-deep in June" the preliminary work of organization, order of materials, and other preparation incidental to the proposition of getting under way was officially completed and the directors of the vast enterprise were ready to get right down to brass tacks, or rather, iron nails and lumber. At first Colonel Littell was in favor of giving the contracts to the lowest bidder, but abandoned this for a plan whereby he would put them out on a percentage basis. This was done on a sliding scale of 10 per cent. on smaller contracts, down to 6 per cent. as the contracts increased in size. It was stipulated that the maximum profit any contractor could get out of the cantonments was $250,000. It was just a way on the part of Colonel Littell and his staff to keep the whole project on a merit basis without favoritism or graft.

The Government found itself face to face with a new problem. Building materials were higher than at any previous time in the history of the American building trades. Labor was high. In some places carpenters could be had for $4 a day, in other places they wanted $5.50. The only thing to do was to make the specifications of each cantonment contract suit the prevailing conditions of labor and materials. With the assistance of the Council of National Defense the big lumber, steel, and supply kings were called into council and asked to put patriotism above petty profit. They responded, too, as did the American Federation of Labor, the latter in side-tracking strikes and handling the "floaters" who were out to get rich at the expense of the Government.

There were, however, other difficulties to be overcome. Because of the rush of foodstuffs to the coast, combined with the car-shortage, a transportation problem was presented. The *Tribune* writer says:

A conference with the railroad heads was followed by the organization of a division on transportation, and presto! the needed supplies were on their way to the cantonment sites.

With the work of actual construction under way the next step was the appointment of inspectors to keep tabs on the contractors, the quality of work they were doing, and the kind of material supplied. There have been some little squabbles between the contractors and Government agents, it is true; but they have been ironed out smoothly under the direction of the master builder in his F Street office in Washington. There have been tales of graft, too, but they have been found to be false. As a matter of fact, this stupendous program has been carried through without a breath of scandal attaching to the enterprise or to any individual part of it.

Louisville's camp was completed in sixty days. It represents the banner camp in point of quick construction. The Yaphank camp, on Long Island, represents the opposite extreme. Work there was delayed first of all on account of the freight congestion centering about the metropolis of the western hemisphere. Labor troubles, too, had their part in delaying the work at Yaphank.

From an economic standpoint the most remarkable feature of the construction of these sixteen cantonments is the fact that they have been built at an approximate cost complete of $136 for every man going into camp. Under the prevailing conditions of the labor and building material markets, this is considered an extraordinary achievement. Just what work was entailed is shown in the case of Camp Devens, at Ayer, Mass. This was a $6,000,000 contract and required a working force of 9,000 men, whose weekly pay-roll amounted to $400,000.

Here is what they did at Camp Devens:

The Brunswick
ALL PHONOGRAPHS IN ONE

This All-Record Brunswick Is The Final-Type Phonograph

The Brunswick is equipped to play *all* records as if on their own machines. Any needle may be used, including the Jewel Point, the Sapphire Ball, Steel, etc.

Heretofore, the phonograph owner has been compelled to play a single kind of record for each instrument. There are master records of many makes. Each concern controls artists whom you wish to hear.

Now you may buy any favorite record—whatever make—and play it on your Brunswick. You will hear it at its best.

Incomparable Tone

The Brunswick combines all the finer phonographs in one. This readjustment had to come, sooner or later. People demanded it.

Frankly, The Brunswick is a composite phonograph. In designing it, our experts made a scientific study of all the foremost phonographs of Europe and America, appraising all current improvements.

Then they took the best features of the many and by a process of elimination developed The Brunswick and combined in it all the wanted perfections.

The Brunswick sound-chamber was designed by experts in acoustics. They decreed that it should be made like a Stradivarius violin, of choicest, most resonant woods. They forbade the use of metal in its construction.

Brings New Delights

Among the other makes, The Brunswick plays Pathe Discs.

Heretofore the Pathe collection—the largest in the world—has been barred from many homes. Yet some of the foremost singers and musicians perform exclusively for Pathe.

People who hear Pathe Discs on the Brunswick are quick to assert that this is the ideal combination, the greatest achievement in the phonographic art.

Go to any Brunswick dealer and ask him to play your favorite records—whatever make. Then hear them elsewhere.

Note the difference. It does not take a trained ear. Whenever such comparisons as these are made, The Brunswick always wins.

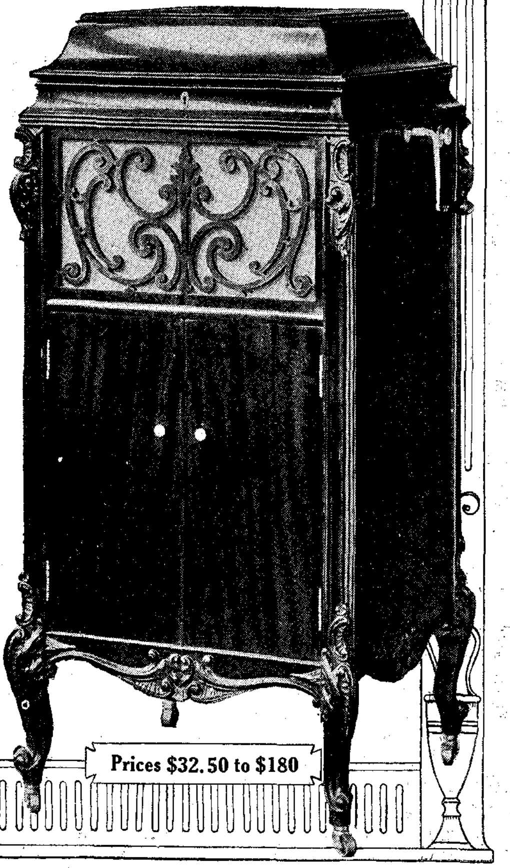
Then appraise all the other advantages. Last of all, ask about the price and you will be surprised to find that The Brunswick costs somewhat less.

Before going to hear The Brunswick, you may want to know more about it. If so, write for an illustrated catalog, which will be sent gladly. But really, you should hear it. That is the real test.

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company
Chicago San Francisco New York Cincinnati
Branch Houses in Principal Cities of the United States, Mexico, France

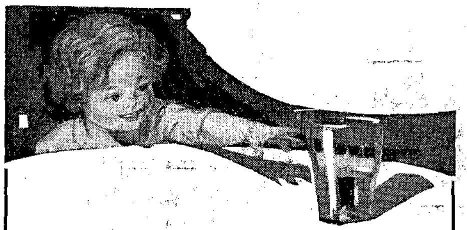
Canadian Distributors
Musical Merchandise Sales Co., 80 York Street, Toronto

DEALERS. Write for our profitable plan with all the details



Prices $32.50 to $180

PLAYS ALL RECORDS



PURITY

ALCOHOL and acetanilid have their uses — but surely they are not meant for use in your child's mouth, or your own, and certainly any antiseptic that contains them is to be strictly avoided.

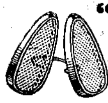
That's why, every year, more mothers are insisting on DIOXOGEN and no antiseptic but DIOXOGEN for their bathrooms.

That's why DIOXOGEN **as a mouth wash**—a teaspoonful in a little water—is becoming a by-word in those homes where mouth-health is given the attention it deserves.

THE OAKLAND CHEMICAL Co.
10 ASTOR PLACE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Dioxogen
A POWERFUL ANTISEPTIC AND DISINFECTANT FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE INODOROUS AND HARMLESS
THE OAKLAND CHEMICAL CO.
NEW YORK

Dioxogen



"BREATHE EASILY"
Tiny Nasal Filter allows sleep even with a cold—prevents snoring. Aids catarrh and asthma. *50c postpaid. Booklet Free.*
NASAL FILTER CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Every day fifty car-loads of materials were unloaded and 30,000,000 feet of lumber were used in the buildings. According to contract, 622 buildings were to be completed by September 1. Not only were they done on scheduled time, but 124 other buildings were completed by that date. A complete water-system was laid down with twenty miles of pipe, and a drainage-system with twenty more miles of pipe. And Camp Devens's accomplishments are being duplicated, or have already been duplicated, in fifteen other "little Romes" that have sprung up almost over night with a mushroom persistence that outrivals the building of the Eldorado cities of the West and Northwest in the California and Klondike furies.

What about the cantonments after the war? They will hardly be abandoned. They have not been put up flimsily out of cheap-rate materials that are apt to rot away in a short time. Instead, they have been constructed in such a way that they will last long after the European conflict is abated. It may be that universal military training will be adopted in this country as a safeguard for future peace, and in that event the cantonments will serve for many years as the rendezvous of the youth of the nation.

But whether the cantonments endure for five or fifty years the name of Colonel Isaac Littell will endure permanently as the "master builder" who in a great emergency answered the call of his nation and "put across" the most marvelous building enterprise that the world has yet known.

SOME "DON'TS" FROM THE TRENCHES

"WAR is not nearly so bad as it is cracked up to be."

When one reads about the big and little missiles that are peppering the trenches all the time, it seems strange that all the soldiers in Europe were not wiped out long ago, and it is somewhat difficult to take the above rather cheery view of the situation on the battle-fronts of Europe. And yet Arthur Guy Empey, an American who has been a machine-gunner with the British Army for a year and a half, certainly should know whereof he speaks, for, besides having been severely wounded several times, he is wearing as a souvenir of the present unpleasantness a piece of another man's rib in his cheek, which was smashed by an exploding bullet.

But Empey, who is the author of "Over the Top," and is now in this country so badly "shot-up" that he is incapacitated for further service at the front at present, insists that the American troops will soon find that he is right. And he strongly urges them, as soon as they can get his point of view, to write "the folks at home" about it. With his own full experience to draw upon, Empey, in an interview in the New York *Times*, offers some bits of valuable advice to the American troops going to the front abroad. One of his emphatic "don'ts" is:

"When you have been looking out of a trench through a periscope, *don't* stick your head over the top to see what you saw!"

But he adds a word of prophecy that is scarcely encouraging when he says:

"I am afraid that the American soldier is going to get it rough at first, for the same reason that the British colonials got it rough at first. We have heard a great deal about the Canadians and their splendid fighting, and I take off my hat to Canada every time. But we have also heard all sorts of German-propaganda talk to the effect that the Canadians 'did all the fighting while England sat back,' that the English put the Canadians on the hottest part of the line, and that sort of thing. Well, it's true that it was the hottest part of the line, but it isn't true that the English put them in it. What is true is that wherever the Canadians were would be the hottest part of the line, because that was a definite German plan. To discourage recruiting and to spread the report that England let her colonies do her fighting for her, the Germans specifically concentrated on the colonial lines. It didn't discourage recruiting. But I think it is quite likely that the Germans will do the same thing with the first American forces on the battle-front—they will concentrate against them, to make people at home believe that the Americans are being sent to the worst parts of the line, filling in gaps, as they say. So I think that at the beginning it will be rough."

Then the gunner went back to his original word of cheer:

"The trouble with the American public is that they have heard and read so much of the Great War and its horrors that they think their boys are going to be continually in the midst of bloodshed and constantly in discomfort, and they concentrate on the terrible side of it and ask, 'How long will it be before he is killed?' They don't see that that is not all there is to it.

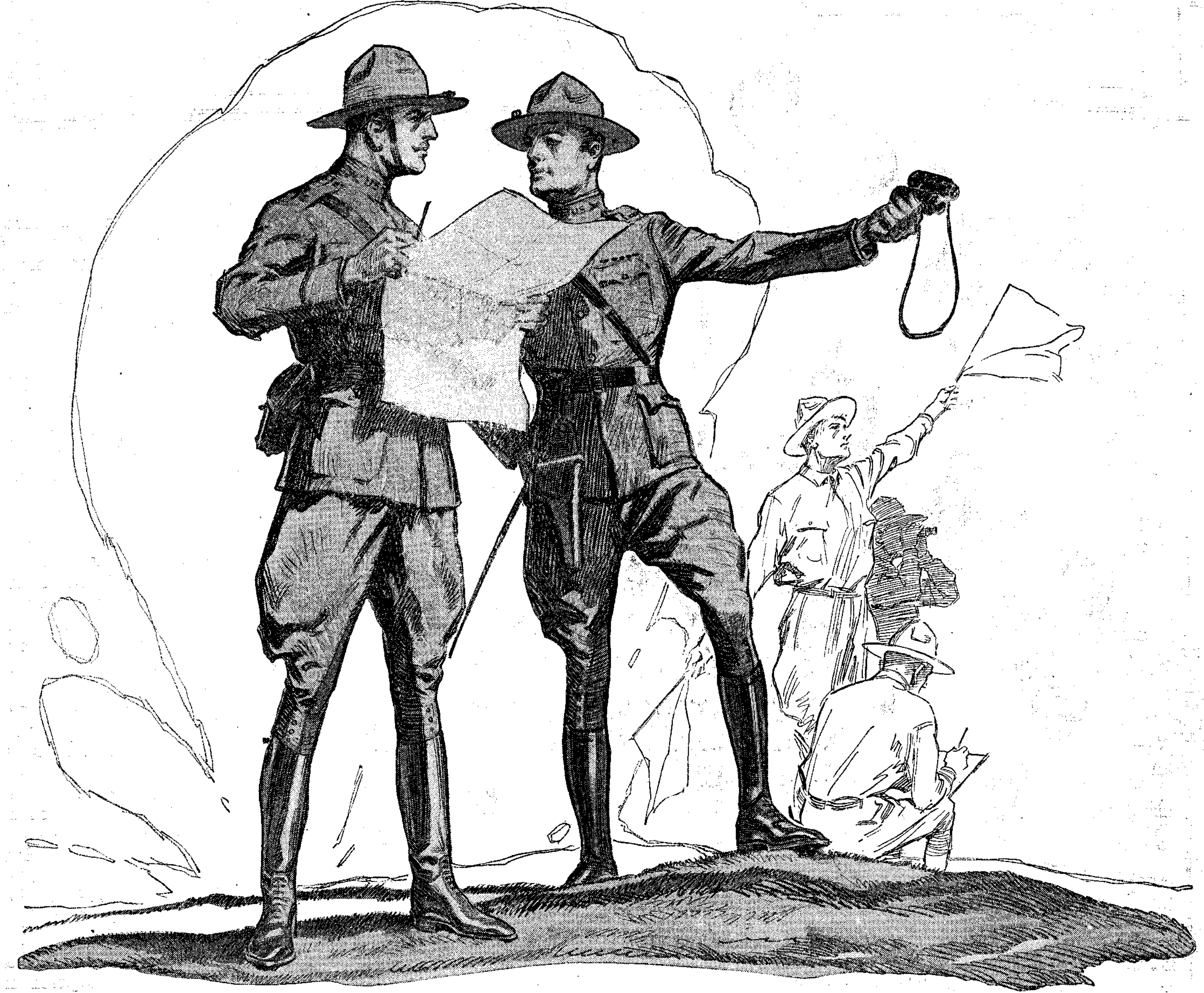
"It is natural enough, of course. A man writes a book about the war, takes one incident, and another, and another, makes chapters of them, with the result that the man and woman who read his book read a succession of horrors, and they think it is all like that. They don't realize, or they forget, the weeks between these 'horrors' and discomforts.

"A man is in the front trench under fire, say, two days, and sent back four, or perhaps four days and sent back eight. Usually a brigade is in the 'fire-sector' thirty-two days. Then it is sent back to the rest billets for an equal time. Here the men are in practically no danger—perhaps an occasional shell. They are together in jolly comradeship, having lots of amusements—football, baseball—plenty to do. They are well fed, well equipped, well amused.

"Of course the grouchy soldier is going to have a grouchy time, but the life of the American soldier on the Western front is going to be just about what he makes it. If he goes into it in the right spirit he will find that it isn't so bad as it is cracked up to be. And then he will be in a great state of indignation because the reports of it have made it seem so awful.

"When he realizes that it isn't so bad, he mustn't forget to sit down and tell the folks at home! He knows it's a lot better than he thought it was going to be. But they don't."

Of the dread of the submarines which



Nettleton Military Footwear—*The Accepted Standard of U. S. Army Officers*

OF all classes of Americans none is so discriminating in the choice of footwear as the experienced American Army officer.

He recognizes the value of precise appearance. Care of the feet is an army regulation, therefore he demands exact fit. He knows that the promise of quality suggested by fine finish can only be realized through the use of the best materials.

As a consequence Nettleton Military Footwear Extraordinary is the choice of a large and constantly increasing percentage of regular army officers. Their example is largely responsible for Nettleton Military dress and service boots, dress and service shoes and puttees having become the accepted types for the officers of the new army.

For unmounted officers, the Nettleton line includes properly matched shoes and puttees for the march and dress wear for parade or ball room.

A Suggestion to Civilians—A suitable and most useful gift to your officer—son, husband, brother or friend with our troops—at home or when they go abroad—is a pair or a complete set of service and dress boots or of shoes and puttees to match from the Nettleton line of Military Footwear Extraordinary.

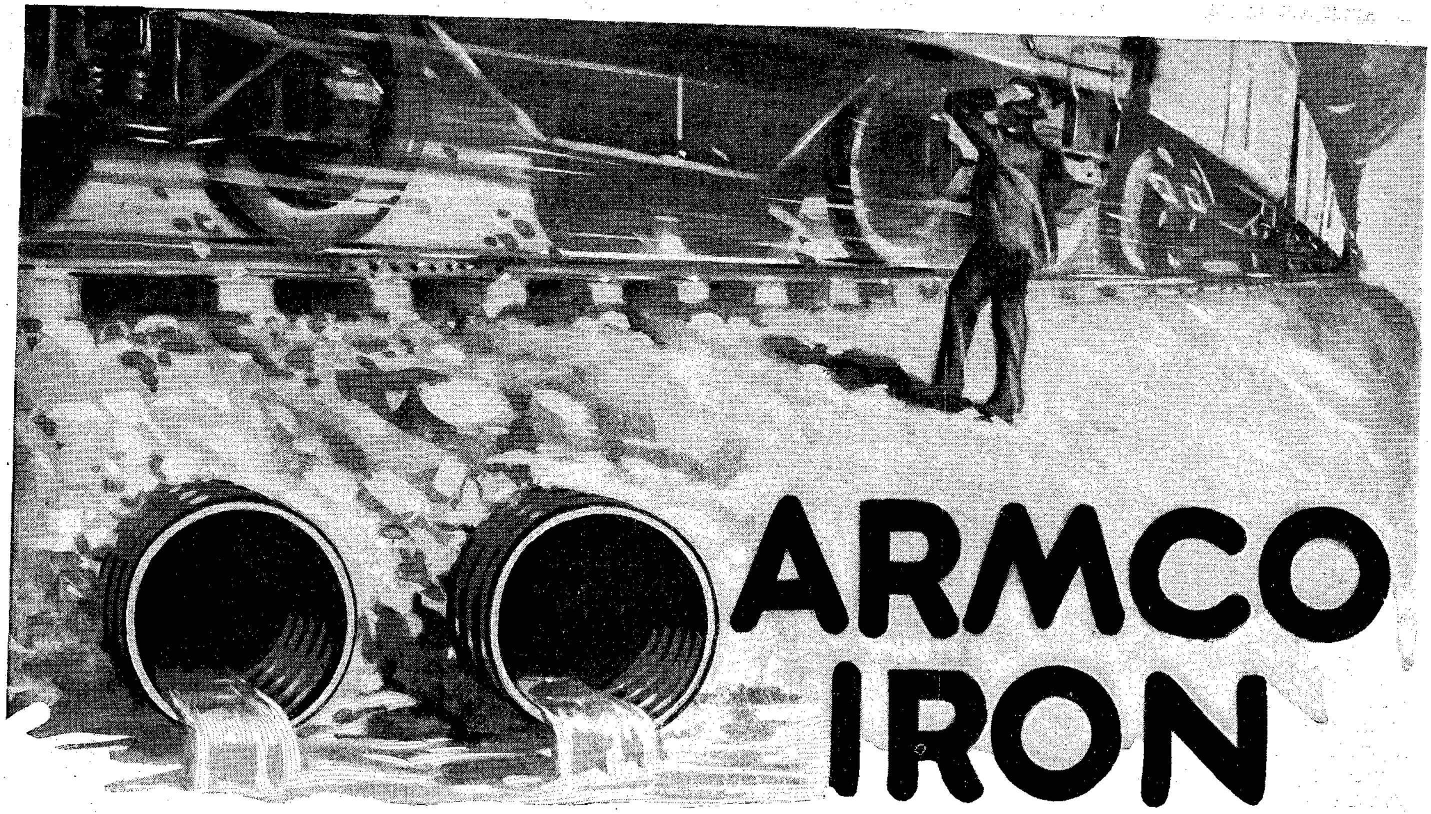
A letter of inquiry to us will put you in touch with the Nettleton dealer nearest you who will give you instant and personal attention. A Booklet descriptive of Nettleton Military Footwear will be mailed on request.

A mounted officer equipped with a pair of Nettleton Field Boots with shaped legs of soft leather for service and a pair of Nettleton Dress Boots with shaped legs of firm Russia calf or Cordovan is perfectly shod.

Nettleton
SYRACUSE, N.Y., U.S.A.

There is a Nettleton dealer in every large city, in the vicinity of every cantonment and in most post exchanges. A Paris representative looks after the needs of American officers on the Continent.

A. E. NETTLETON CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y., U. S. A., *Largest Manufacturers in America of Men's Fine Shoes Exclusively*



ARMCO IRON CORRUGATED CULVERTS

You're a railroad engineer or highway official about to install a new culvert. What kind will you choose?

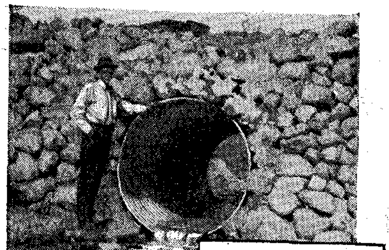
The vital factors to be considered are the prevailing shortage of labor and its prohibitive cost for all kinds of masonry; the time needed to place a culvert in the ground; the length of life and kind of service it will render after it has been installed. Weigh these factors thoroughly and impartially, and your logical choice will be an Armco Iron Corrugated Culvert.

Its corrugated form makes possible comparatively light weight as well as remarkable strength and toughness. Hence Armco Iron Culverts can be hauled, unloaded, and installed with such ease and speed as to reduce labor costs to minimum. Often the ditch can be opened and filled on the same day.

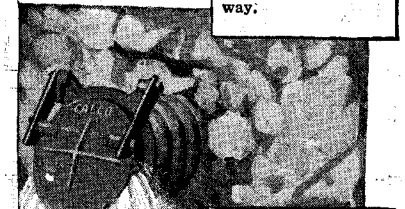
It won't be necessary to keep your road closed to traffic a single hour. To install an Armco Iron Culvert you need to tear up only one-half of the road at a time. The other half can be kept in service.

Because of their toughness and resiliency—due to the corrugated form and overlapping joints—Armco Iron Culverts withstand the vast tonnage and the terrific shocks and strains hurled upon them by passing trains and trucks. Rigid engineering tests have proved that Armco Iron Culverts of standard gage and construction are uncrushable under a *fill equal to their own diameter.*

Frost and ice attack them in vain. Their contents may freeze solid and they will not crack or burst. In every-day service their corrugations raise a ripple in the running water which keeps silt in suspension and tends to make the pipe self-clearing.



Because of their economy, efficiency, and durability, Armco Iron Corrugated Culverts are in widespread use. Here is one in service under a Western highway.



Calco Automatic Drainage Gate used in connection with Armco Iron Corrugated Pipe.

Calco Automatic Drainage Gate

The Calco Automatic Drainage Gate, used in connection with Armco Iron Corrugated Pipe, serves to drain flooded or sodden lands without expense for power or supervision. Its valve operates with but slight water pressure to allow the flow in one direction, and to prevent it in the opposite direction. It *never forgets to adjust itself to the* conditions.

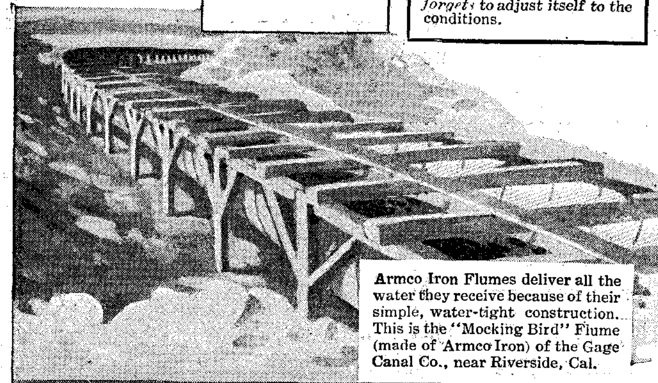
Culverts of the greatest known rust-resistance and durability are constructed from Armco (American Ingot) Iron, because it is the purest iron made, the most carefully manufactured. It is practically free from the impurities which cause rust—both in solid form and the form of gas bubbles and pockets. Each Armco Iron Culvert is heavily galvanized as an additional protection.

There is an Armco Iron Culvert manufacturer in your vicinity able to supply your culvert needs at short notice and with minimum freight expense. Write or phone him for full particulars.

ARMCO IRON FLUMES

The world's greatest need is foodstuffs in ever-increasing abundance. Now is the time to irrigate every acre of potential agricultural land and put it to plow. Armco Iron Flumes are as economical and effective for irrigation and power development as Armco Iron Culverts are for drainage. Their simple and water-tight construction results in the delivery of all the water they receive, their almost perfectly smooth interiors in the greatest carrying capacity.

Installation costs are reduced to minimum because Armco Iron Flumes are quickly and easily put in place. Once installed, they insure unusual length of service, because they are made of pure, rust-resisting Armco Iron. *Names of manufacturers on request.*



Armco Iron Flumes deliver all the water they receive because of their simple, water-tight construction. This is the "Mocking Bird" Flume (made of Armco Iron) of the Gage Canal Co., near Riverside, Cal.

Our Book—"Defeating Rust"

sent on request to manufacturers and users of sheet metal and plate metal products.

The trade-mark ARMCO carries the assurance that iron bearing that mark is manufactured by The American Rolling Mill Company with the skill, intelligence and fidelity associated with its products, and hence can be depended upon to possess in the highest degree the merit claimed for it.

The American Rolling Mill Company
Licensed Manufacturers under Patents granted to The International Metal Products Company
Box 911, Middletown, Ohio
BRANCH OFFICES: Chicago, Pittsburgh, New York, Washington, Detroit, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveland, San Francisco, Atlanta

ARMCO IRON Resists Rust

the American soldier quite naturally feels when he contemplates the voyage to the other side, Empey says:

"You can't call it fear. Anybody would have a dread of walking in the dark across a field full of poisonous snakes. But I don't think that dread has much foundation. I've crossed several times myself, and I don't think there's much danger. Look at the Canadians; with all the troops they've sent 'over there,' they've never lost a man by submarine. And what Canada can do we can do—and I don't say that in any spirit of disparagement of Canada, either!

"When the American gets to England he is going to have a hard time at first getting along with the Englishmen. They are so different. The Englishman has a way of taking everything for granted. You mustn't talk to an Englishman about the war, or ask him about the victory; he is perfectly sure about the victory; the only thing he doesn't know is how long it is going to take. You mustn't talk to an Englishman about money, either. And," the American added with emphasis, "you mustn't tell him that baseball is far superior to cricket; his opinion of baseball is just the same as your opinion of cricket, you know. Don't tell him he is a fool for being governed by a King—the Englishman is a good observer, and he might come back at you and punch some holes in our Senate and Congress.

"Then the American mustn't herald his arrival in England and France as a great event, and say he is going to win the war! And when he is with the English soldiers he's got to forget all this 1776 stuff—the Americans and English are just brothers in arms now. But if an embarrassing situation does arise between an American and an Englishman, an uncomfortable silence, or something of the sort, I'll tell you the thing to do: the American should either offer or accept an invitation to tea! Over a cup of tea the awkward situation vanishes. More pleasant situations and good friendships are built up over a cup of tea than over a cocktail."

But Empey found the temperamental Frenchman to be an entirely different proposition. He says:

"The French are looking to the Americans as the saviors of their cause, and the Americans must be careful to preserve that sentiment. The French are temperamental. If a Frenchman kisses an American soldier, the American mustn't poke him in the chin: he must kiss him back. And the French are—the American must just remember this—exceedingly polite. You must never poke fun at a Frenchman; that is a mortal insult. And the American must remember that the careful French politeness does not mean that the Frenchman is afraid of anything in the world. Why, a Frenchman will apologize to a German when he sticks his bayonet into him!

"But, after all, the Americans are going over there in the Frenchman's backyard. They are fighting together to keep a common enemy from climbing the back fence. But it is the Frenchman's yard. And the American must keep to the paths, and not step on the flower-beds."

The gunner then draws this graphic picture of the recruit's first approach to the firing-line:

"Before he gets within the sound of the guns he will see a good many airplane fights, and this will increase his desire to get to the line itself. Then when he actually hears the guns he will be all enthusiasm, full of questions. By gradual stages the sound will get louder, until at last he sees the great flare in the sky, hears the tremendous noise right at his ear, and is close to the line. And then what he feels is not fear, but a strange, vacant, lonely feeling, a restlessness and longing, not for home, but to be in the front line with the men who are in danger, because what he feels most is a tremendous pity for them. It is the psychology of the soldier that what he is conscious of then is not any danger for himself, but an intense pity for the men who are on the front line, the sense of their danger, and the wish to share it with them.

"But sooner or later he will be under shell-fire himself. And the first time that happens to the volunteer he will feel a great regret that he didn't wait for the draft! It will be only momentary, but for the instant he will feel a great desire to run—not at the Germans! He will want to run away, but somehow he doesn't; somehow he can't; and he and all his comrades, all feeling the same way, go on steadily moving—forward!

"It is when he comes to his first ruined village that the awfulness of war will hit him face to face, and he will feel lonely and deserted himself, and very small. He gets used to shell-fire very soon, and he comes to think that the German guns are pretty rotten. But when, going into the communication trench he sees his first wounded being carried out on stretchers—well, you can't describe the feeling it gives him. He is pretty well unnerved at first, and then he is flooded with a tremendous pity for these men. Then his pity changes to admiration, and he begins to feel a kind of envy of them; if he could go through it without suffering all that they are supposed to, he'd like to be one of those wounded men himself; it's like what the drafted man who has been exempted must feel when he sees the regiments marching away.

"In the communication trenches he hears the sharp crack of a bullet over his head and ducks—that sound is like being stung by a bee; it unnerves a man more than shell-fire. Then perhaps a bullet hits the front wall of the trench and ricochets to the rear, with a whining, singsong sound. But the young soldier's first fear only lasts a moment."

And Empey here recalls the words of an experience-hardened soldier who told him encouragingly:

"You never hear the bullet that hits you!"

He tells thus of the recruit's first sensation in the trenches:

"In his trench the soldier will feel at first strangely lonely. That ditch is like one of those 'mystic mazes.' He only sees the sky. Then he feels a sense of security—the Germans can't get at him down here. Then he has another feeling—'They can't see me, but I can't see them, either! They might be coming in here any minute! What are they doing?' And he has an irresistible desire to stick his head over the top!

"You know the American is going over

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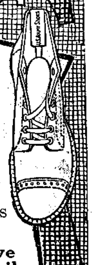

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there looking for trouble. He wouldn't be an American if he weren't. And he'll get some of it, too. If an officer tells an Englishman what he sees outside the trench through the periscope, the Englishman will take it for granted and be contented. But the American will want to stick his head up and see it all for himself! He's got to learn not to! After looking through the periscope, don't stick your head over the top to see what you saw!

"When he first gets into the front-line trenches the individual soldier will feel that every gun, rifle, and machine gun in the German Army is aimed directly at him! As a matter of fact, the Germans don't know he's enlisted. And if he stops to think that the whole city of Paris only occupies a pin-point on the map and that the Germans have thousands of miles to shoot their shells at, while he occupies an infinitesimal point that you couldn't find without a strong magnifying-glass, he'll see that he mustn't expect every shell to hit him!

"And when he has been in the trenches a short while the American soldier will begin to feel indignant! He'll figure out that everything about this war has had a lot of camouflage in it right along, and that it isn't so bad as it's cracked up to be. And it isn't!"

GERMAN SPIES HERE AND IN ENGLAND

THE "beautiful lady spy" exists only in fiction or the "movies." This will probably be a sad disillusionment to the imaginative, but it is stated on the authority of the spy expert of England. But there is a class of German spies that not only exists, but is fostered—to an extent—in Great Britain. These are the so-called "cherished spies." Gertrude Lynch, of the Vigilantes, learned many things about the espionage system of our enemies in an interview with a high-up British official who officially makes a study of the subject. She says of the general round-up in England:

> There have only been twelve spies shot since the beginning of the war, but hundreds are either in penal servitude for life or serving shorter sentences. The actual number was not known to the official who talked with me on this topic—with the distinct understanding that I should not mention his name or title. He is the acknowledged authority on the spy evil. Not far from where we sat, in a formidable cabinet which looked as if it held other interesting documents, the papers taken from von Papen were carefully locked.
>
> "No woman spies have been shot in England and only one among the feminine lot—a bad lot—who are serving sentence could possibly lay claim to being a 'beautiful lady' spy. This woman had all the hall-marks of the fiction and cinema character, charming in manner, well gowned, having plenty of money, traveling about luxuriously, and was finally nabbed with the incriminating papers on her. But the popular conception of the feminine secret agent rarely exists outside of sensational stories because only women without moral sense can take up this profession, and when a woman is devoid of moral

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sense she is sure to be devoid of the other qualities that might make her work efficacious.

"There are, of course, numberless men and women who would be spies if they had not been interned, and, among the 30,000 Germans who are at this moment so confined, there are doubtless several who treasure the belief that they would have been of inestimable use to their country; but as they will never get a chance to prove themselves wrong that poor solace is permitted them.

"We have," continued my informant, "a great number of 'cherished spies' with us. These are the spies who go about plying their profession and believing themselves the personification of that cleverness the Germans demand for this work. That is why we have dubbed them 'Our Cherished Ones.' They are carefully watched. We let them go on doing bad work because it is much better to keep a bad spy doing bad work than it is to take him and perhaps have a spy who might do good work sent in his place.

"We would hate to lose our 'cherished spies.' We don't intend to!

"America has the job of the century. I wouldn't know where to tell her to begin. Spies that were there and have left had plenty of time to lay their plans before the unrestricted submarine warfare began.

"With 8,000,000 Germans in America, what you have to find out is whether or not a German has been denationalized, a process that can only be gone through in Germany. It is not enough to know that he has been naturalized and that he claims to be a good citizen to your country. The fact that he has become a naturalized citizen does not free him from the call to fight for his own land. If he is denationalized as well as naturalized you are then safe, but not before. In England we had only a very small number found to be denationalized, a fairly negligible unit.

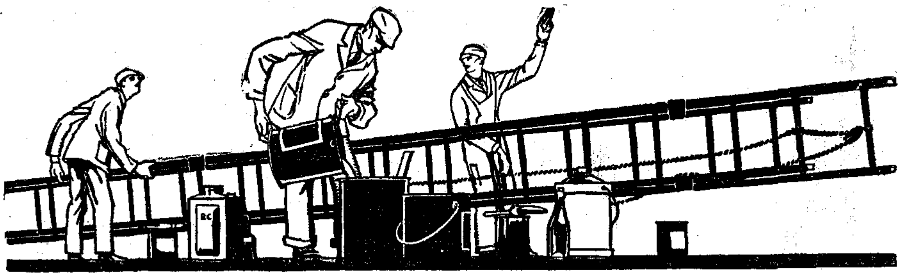
"I should say that the rush by foreigners immediately after the declaration of war in America was not because before they had been indifferent or hostile, but because they feared to be called upon to fight for their own countries. You will probably find that many of the Germans had been denationalized and were finishing up the process."

It appears that America has a monopoly of the so-called high-class spies, according to this authority, and they are presumably hibernating in New York, as they can work more easily from such a center. If we must have spies it is perhaps as well to have the high-class ones, for the average German spy is described as usually a man who has one or more convictions hanging over his head—an unsentenced criminal—and these men are paid only about $250 a month. The spy expert continues:

"The last spy we caught was only a day or so ago. We had been after him for some time and he was traveling with a perfectly good American passport.

"The high-class spies with you are responsible for the 'sabotage,' for the strikes on the docks and in the factories. They are pacifists, anticonscriptionists. It is a situation terribly serious for you.

"Take your Mr. Goethals—a perfectly splendid man, and I assume Mr. Denman



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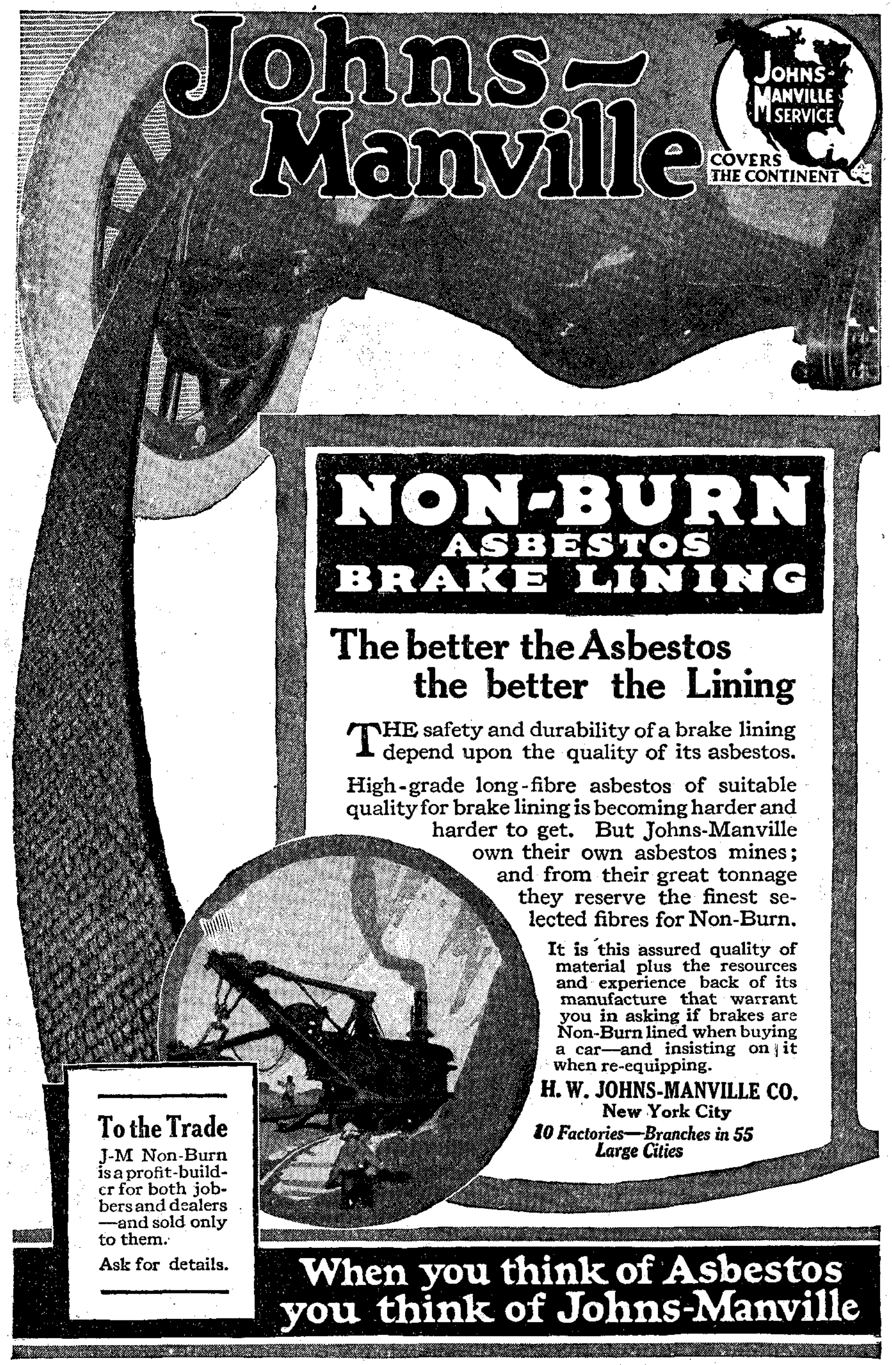

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to be one, but I do not know him, both good American citizens—and study that ship-building matter, the bitter discussions, the delays, the procrastinations. Follow it step by step and I am firmly convinced you will find German machinations there. They are going to delay what they can not prevent. Don't flatter yourselves that the important spies have been driven out. If I had been a spy in America and the warning had been given to me so long in advance, I would have laid my lines very well. Look out for those lines; you may trip.

"What should be done with a spy in America? He should be shot as soon as his espionage has been proved. No weakness should be permitted because he has many affiliations there. If the authorities don't punish him the people will, and it is better that the authorities should do it for the sake of law and order.

"I was in Germany eight years ago. Everywhere I was asked, 'Are you ready to fight America?' That was the pretty little German game. Even then they were dying to rub into us the fact that America was our enemy. In the beginning, when the commercial party—Herr Ballin and his clique—were in power, they pretended a great affection for you. It was contrary to their desire that the submarine warfare became so terrible—not because they hated its brutalities, don't make any mistake about that, but because they thought it a diplomatic blunder. Then and now they have a press which harps on the unfriendly feeling that exists between you and us. That often reiterated phrase that 'America is fighting Great Britain's battles for her' was made in Germany.

"I'm not such a fool as to think that America loved us in the past, but that she ever hated us as the Germans have said and that we have hated her as they still say in subtle, indefinable ways in some of your papers, is unbelievable by either of the parties concerned. Nations have faults as do individuals. We've made mistakes. We may have talked a little too much about the *Shannon* and *Chesapeake* and you too much about Bunker Hill and that Tea-party in Boston Harbor. Let's have an end to it—it all helps Germany too much. Take away the text-books from your children which teach them to hate us. If you try it, the German school-teachers will try to keep them, see if they don't.

"America ought to love us now if she has not in the past, if national love is founded on respect, as it should be. We can point to ourselves with pride. We have given up in this war the thing we most believed in—personal freedom. We have made untold sacrifices and we are ready to give up everything—everything. Anything in your press that makes you see these facts in a distorted way is false, spy-work of the subtle, underground, submarine mentality sort that the Germans excel in.

"Look out for it. It isn't the work of the 'lovely lady spy' or that of the man with a conviction suspended while he does their dirty work that you are in danger from. It is just where I have pointed out.

"You asked me a while ago what England would do in case Germany won. I will tell you and you can draw from it the lesson of spy—and other German effort.

"If Germany should win, there won't be any one here when it happens to know anything about it."

ABOARD H. M. S. "SAUSAGE"

THE miraculous stunts of the airplane have rather overshadowed its humbler cousin, the kite-balloon. The work is no less dangerous if it be less dramatic, and even more fortitude is required to hang high in air tethered at the end of a cable, a mark for enemy guns, since there is none of the exhilaration that accompanies the dash of the flier. But H. M. S. *Sausage*, as the anchored balloon is called by the "Tommies," is an important adjunct to the air-fleet. The London *Post* says of the value of these unhandsome craft:

> They are employed along the whole length of the battle-line, "spotting" for the artillery at heights and distances from the firing-line which expose them all the time, not only to shell-fire, but to attack from enemy aeroplanes. Picture the situation of the devoted observer, perched some thousands of feet above the ground, swaying hour after hour at the end of his cable like a ship at her moorings, and offering a tempting and conspicuous mark for every enemy gunner in search of a target, and for every enemy airman on a roving commission over our lines. It is a duty that asks some nerve in the true performance of it, is it not?
>
> But if the kite-balloon is the ready prey of enemy attack, it is not in itself discomfortable to the occupant. Its design has been vastly improved from the type of the old German dragon balloon which held the field at the outbreak of war. By an ingenious and simple arrangement it has been found possible to make the kite-balloon keep always head to wind. That is the explanation of that "bustle"-like arrangement at the end of the ship by which the wind is transformed from a disturbing into a steadying influence. The sausage shape of the balloon is another device for preserving steadiness and avoiding the teetotum motion to which the spherical balloon is liable.
>
> In days of high and gusty wind the sausage-balloon naturally pitches a good deal—the resultant motion from the wind-force and the resistance of the tethering-cable—and the inexperienced observer may suffer severely from seasickness in such conditions; but in genial weather the sensation is soothing and even luxurious; and the fiercest ground heat gives place to a delicious coolness at quite a moderate altitude.
>
> But the observer has to be trained not only to the work of observation, but to toleration, as the doctors would say, of height. He has not only to learn to watch his pressure gages and other instruments, while picking out every significant object and portent on the horizon and maintaining constant telephone communication with the earth; he has also to become accustomed to the sensation of height—of complete detachment from mother earth—and to the changed aspect of the landscape and its most familiar objects from his new point of view.
>
> No one who has not experienced it can believe what "the bird's-eye view" really is—how rare and strange the face of the countryside appears at a height of three or four thousand feet. It is to accustom observers to these conditions that the old spherical balloons are still useful. That

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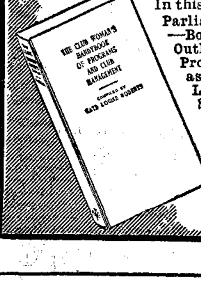
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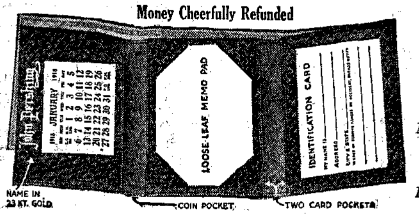

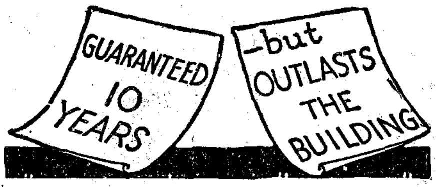

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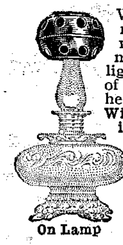

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accounts for the spectacle, which is often presented on a fine day, of several of these spherical balloons drifting over London. They carry probationers training for the certificate of the Royal Aero Club, and the popular idea that these balloons are a part of London's defenses against air-raids is, one fears, fallacious.

The advantages of the kite-balloon for observation purposes are now fully recognized. The observer is in direct communication with the ground while the aeroplane pilot is naturally in rapid flight, his position changing constantly and his communication with the ground less sure and direct. *The Post* says:

> But it took some time for the force of these considerations to be fully admitted. The achievement and potentiality of the aeroplane not unnaturally overshadowed everything else; and so it fell out that the kite-balloon was neglected. Artillery commanders insisted on aeroplanes for their "spotting," and the officers of the kite-balloon sections too often met with "greetings where no kindness is." Indeed, it is related—tho it would not be wise to take these mess-room pleasantries too literally—that kite-balloon officers at one time had to go down the line recommending their services much in the manner of a commercial traveler pushing his wares. They had to dine gunner-officers well—to woo them to an indulgent mood—and then insinuatingly to suggest arrangements for a trial "shoot," almost on the principle of "money returned if goods not found satisfactory." But the goods were satisfactory—so satisfactory that gunners quickly came to ask for the kite-balloon and to see that they got it.
>
> A pilot one day was at observation work in a high wind when the elevator and rudder arrangements burst. Without more ado—as if to celebrate release from a hated bondage—the balloon looped the loop twice, leaving the unhappy observer hanging to the car (now this side up, now that) as best he might. Then, exhilarated by this exercise, the balloon made a bid for complete freedom with an almost Russian ardor, and succeeded in snapping the tethering cable. Again in the revolutionary manner, it next conceived the idea of fraternizing with the enemy, and drifted toward his lines at a velocity of forty miles an hour.
>
> The airman not unnaturally thought that the day of his usefulness on earth was over, so he tore up all his maps and documents, smashed his camera-plates, and took to his parachute. He landed safely 1,000 yards from the German lines, with no greater injury than a bad shaking and some severe cuts and contusions from falling among trees. To-day he is well and at work again.
>
> Another airman had the disagreeable experience of having his kite-balloon shot down, not once, but twice in one day, by enemy aircraft; and yet he made a third ascent as soon as a new balloon could be found for him. Remember that each time after the destruction of his balloon this airman's only escape was by parachute, and tho in strict theory and in favorable circumstances descent by parachute is reasonably safe, it is an exploit that puts no mean strain on the nerves. To jump into space at a height of several thousand feet, trusting that the little folded bag attached to you will presently open out umbrella-wise and "softly descend like the dew or the rain" is a thing that the hardiest men would not choose twice in the same day, to say nothing of inviting a third repetition of the ordeal.

RECRUITS' PRIMER OF TRENCH IDIOM

FOR the benefit of the American troops who are going into the trenches the veterans of the British Recruiting Mission have prepared a glossary of trench slang. The list contains a strange mixture of languages, a little Hindustani being now and then employed to convey the meaning of the Tommies. Of course every one knows that Hun is applied to the Germans, but it is interesting to learn that it is never meant to designate the troops as a unit, but signifies only the nation.

Men from the front declare that a knowledge of this trench jargon is quite essential to the comfort of the raw recruit, since without it the language would be unintelligible. A glance at the list would seem to confirm this. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* in presenting it says:

> The following glossary of trench slang was revised by Col. St. George Steele, in charge of the mission. It is "up-to-the-minute," and while in common use at the front is rarely heard elsewhere.
>
> According to Colonel Steele, much of the current trench slang is derived from Hindustani as a result of the first British army under Kitchener being composed largely of veterans who have served in India. Examples of words with Indian origin are "*cha*" (tea), "*rooti*" (bread), and "*blighty*" (foreigner). The list follows:

Ack-Emma—Morning.
Archi—Anti-aircraft artillery.
Brass Hat—A staff officer. Presumably a reference to the gold lace which is a part of the staff uniform.
Bug-house—A dug out. Also flea-pots.
Charlie Chaplin's Army Corps—The Canadian casualties. Center. A clearing-house for Canadian wounded.
Coal-box—A heavy artillery shell which, when exploding, sends up a cloud of thick, black smoke.
Char-tea (Hindustani)—Used particularly to designate the meal so dear to the English heart, afternoon tea.
Creeping Jimmy—A high-velocity shell which gives no warning of its approach.
Crumper—A 5.9 shell.
Crump-hole—Any shell-hole.
Dixie—Strictly speaking, this is not slang. The cooking-pots issued by the Army Ordnance Corps are officially designated as "Dixies," for what reason no one seems to know.
Dud—Anything that's no good, that fails to accomplish its end. Thus a "dud" shell is a shell which does not explode.
Emma Gee—Machine gun or machine gunner (signalers' alphabet).
Flea-bag—Officer's sleeping-bag.
Flying Pig—An aerial torpedo.
Fritz—One of the many names applied by British troops to the Germans who oppose them.
Flipper—Hand.
Gunfire—Morning tea.
Heinie—A pet name for the German

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Presidents of big corporations are often enrolled for the Modern Business Course and Service along with ambitious young men in their employ. Among the 60,000 subscribers are such men as A. T. Hardin, Vice-President of New York Central Lines; E. R. Behrend, President of the Hammermill Paper Co.; N. A. Hawkins, Manager of Sales, Ford Motor Co.; William C. D'Arcy, President of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World; Melville W. Mix, President of the Dodge Mfg. Co., and scores of others equally prominent.

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soldier. Possibly suggested by the name of the well-known poet.

HUN—A name (not pet) applied to the Germans as a nation. Never used to designate the troops opposed to the British as a unit.

JERRY—A steel shrapnel helmet.

JACK JOHNSON—A big shell which bursts with a cloud of black smoke.

JAKE—Universal army term to express satisfaction. If a girl is pretty she is "jake." If a stew tastes good it is "jake." If anything is right it is "jake." Probably an Anglicization of "chic."

M AND D—Medicine and duty. Universal medical treatment for small ailments in the trenches. In other words, a dose of physic and go back to work.

MULLIGAN—A stew usually made of the regular ration issue and whatever extras may come to hand. Sometimes cooked in a shrapnel helmet.

MULLIGAN BATTERY—Cook wagon.

MINNEHAHA—A *Minnewerfer*, or German trench-mortar.

NAPOO—Anglicized version of *"il n'y a pas."* Used in the opposite sense to "jake" and with an equally universal application.

O PIP—An observation-post (signalers' alphabet).

ONE-STAR WONDER—A second lieutenant, or "half loot"; also "one-star artist" and "one-lunger."

PIP EMMA—Evening—(signalers' alphabet for P.M.).

PINEAPPLE—Aerial torpedoes used by the Germans. So-called from their shape, which distinctly resembles that of a pineapple.

ROOTI—Bread (Hindustani).

RIVETER—Machine gun.

RUM-JAR—A trench-made explosive consisting roughly of 200 pounds of powder in a rough casting, fired from a trench-mortar.

SAMMIES—This name has been widely adopted by the British troops as a name for their American comrades in arms. It may be an Anglicized version of the French *"Nos amis,"* but is probably derived from the appellation "Uncle Sam."

SKILLY—A stew.

SUICIDE CLUB—Bombing squad or advanced machine-gun squad.

S. O. L.—Delete. Applied to anything that can't be done, or is called off. Signalers' alphabet.

SANFAIRYANN—Anglicization of the French *"Cela ne fait rien."* Meaning same as Napoo.

TICKLERS' ARTILLERY—A bombing squad.

TYPEWRITER—A machine gun.

TOOTFINNY—Anglicization of *"tout fini,"* with the same meaning, "it's all over."

TORP—An aërial torpedo.

TIN HAT—A shrapnel helmet.

WIPERS—Tommy Atkins's idea of the correct pronunciation of Ypres.

WHISTLING JIMMY—Howitzer shell.

Local American recruiting officers advise a familiarity with these strange trench-words and idioms.

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Touching Compliment.—"I do hope you appreciate that in marrying my daughter you marry a large-hearted girl?"

"I do, sir! And I hope she inherits those qualities from her father."—*Passing Show.*

High Thinking.—It is unfortunate that all grocers are not so candid as the market-man in Hays who advertises "Food for Thought." That's about all the customer gets for a dollar in any grocery this year.—*Kansas City Star.*

The Greater Need.—Western railroads are putting Bibles in their smoking-cars. Obviously it would be more conducive to Christianity if they would spend that money on car-windows that won't stick. We dare say the Recording Angel gets more business from that source than almost any other.—*Buffalo Evening News.*

Men Should Skip This.—A little girl wrote the following composition on men:

"Men are what women marry. They drink and smoke and swear, but don't go to church. Perhaps if they wore bonnets they would. They are more logical than women, also more zoological. Both men and women sprang from monkeys, but the women sprang farther than the men."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Terrible Tempered Panlow.—In the Domestic Relations Court Mrs. Antoinette Panlow explained some of the reasons why she dreads the wilder type of life. She made it clear that she had been associated with her husband in matrimony for ten years and that all interest in life on the plains, tales of valor and revenge, detective stories, and adventurous situations had died in the meantime.

"He's always going to kill some one," said Mrs. Panlow, "and he won't work. Every time the rent is due for years I've had to scurry around to get it for fear he'd kill the rent man if a word was said to him. Every time the dumbwaiter bell has rung loud he's said he'd knock the head off whoever rang it, and every time we've been out walking he has been on the verge of getting into a terrible fight and of killing some one. He has a terrible temper."

Magistrate Harris looked intently at the defendant.

"Didn't I see you in Harlem Court two weeks ago?" he asked.

"Yes," said Mr. Panlow to the magistrate, "I was there. I made a complaint against th' boy that tends the fruit-stand at our corner. But I didn't tell my wife about it."

"What did the boy do to you?" asked the court.

"He hit me," said the terrible tempered Mr. Panlow, "and I had him arrested."—*New York Herald.*

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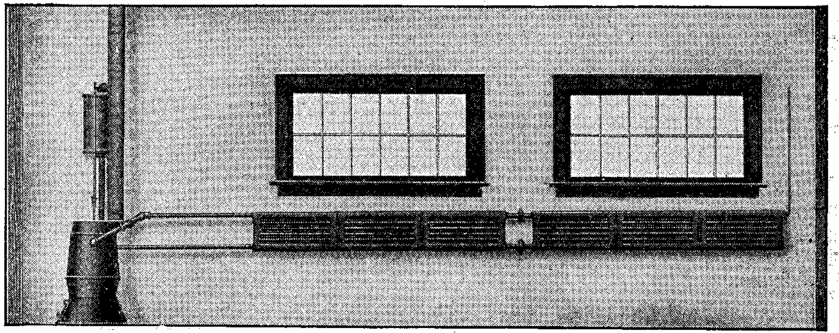

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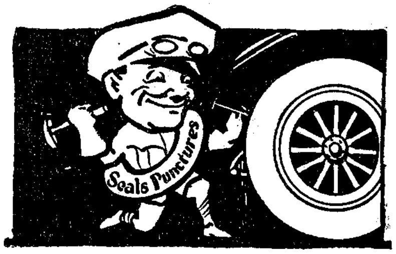

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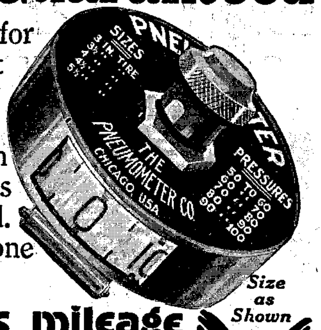

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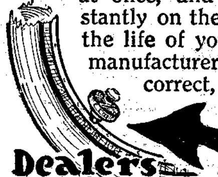

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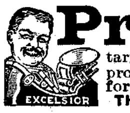

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Sherman Said It.—"What are these?"
"War-biscuit. What about 'em?"
"Sherman said it. That's all."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Shrinking.—HE—"Harry is the most terrible prevaricator on the campus."
SHE—"Oh, Ambrose, you're always so modest!"—*Purple Cow.*

Heroic Huns

Young Otto Wolff of Germany
Is truly doing fine!
For, lo, he has quite recently
Killed Baby Forty-nine!

The Fatherland is not surprized
That Heinie Schultz's bosom swells
With pride, for all have been advised
He's poisoned twenty-seven wells!
—*Life.*

A Matter of Taste.—"Can any little boy," asked the new teacher, "tell me the difference between a lake and an ocean?"

"I can," replied Edward, whose wisdom had been learned from experience. "Lakes are much pleasanter to swallow when you fall in."—*Christian Register.*

In the Pen.—"What is the name of that handsome prisoner?" asked the impressionable young woman.

"No. 2206, miss," replied the guard.

"How funny! But, of course, that is not his real name."

"Oh, no, miss, that's just his pen name."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Premature Question.—Tommy had been playing truant from school, and had spent a long, beautiful day fishing. On his way back he met one of his young cronies, who accosted him with the usual question, "Catch anything?"

At this, Tommy, in all the consciousness of guilt, quickly responded: "Ain't been home yet."—*Tit-Bits.*

Special Kentucky Course.—A keen-eyed mountaineer led his overgrown son into a country schoolhouse. "This here boy's arter larnin'," he announced. "What's yer bill o' fare?"

"Our curriculum, sir," corrected the schoolmaster, "embraces geography, arithmetic, trigonometry—"

"That'll do," interrupted the father. "That'll do. Load him up well with triggernometry. He's the only poor shot in the family."—*People's Home Journal.*

Going Into Half-mourning.—Miss Annette Benton, on returning from a visit, brought a gift to each of her mother's colored servants. It was the "day out" for Lily, the housemaid, so Annette distributed her gifts, reserving for Lily a scarlet-silk blouse.

"That won't do," said Mrs. Benton. "Lily's in mourning."

"Mourning?"

"Yes, for her husband; he died in jail, and Lily's wearing a long crape veil."

When Lily returned, her young mistress exprest regret. "I'll give the blouse to Lizzie," she said, "and get you something else."

Lily looked at the blouse, then she swallowed. "Don't you give that blouse to no Lizzie, Miss Annette, co's nex' mont' I'se gwine outa mournin' from the waist up."—*Harper's Magazine.*

CURRENT EVENTS

THE WAR

AMERICAN OPERATIONS

October 11.—President Wilson announces an agreement between the War-Industries Board and the steel-manufacturers by which the price of steel in all forms is reduced almost one-half. The schedule becomes operative at once.

The Federal Trade Commission is making an exhaustive study of the cost of producing bread. Experts employed by the Food Administrator have completed an independent investigation, and Mr. Hoover announces that there will soon be a standardized loaf in price, weight, and formula.

It is revealed that Franz von Papen, formerly German military attaché, is among the seventeen men indicted by the New York grand jury for complicity in bomb plots.

October 12.—Pleasant A. Stovall, Minister to Switzerland, who has spent four years in the center of the great European upheaval, arrives from abroad and declares that the backbone of German resistance is broken.

At the request of President Wilson, Food Pledge Week has been postponed by Mr. Hoover until the week of October 28 to November 4 in order that it shall not conflict with the final week of the Liberty Loan campaign.

In a letter to President Wilson accepting the chairmanship of the League for National Unity, Cardinal Gibbons bids all to stand by the nation and its policy.

Admiral Mayo, commander-in-chief of the battle-ship fleet, returns from England with his staff and will confer with Admiral Benson, Chief of Naval Operations, and Secretary Daniels in mapping out a naval offensive.

The controversy between boat-owners and marine-workers, backed by the Longshoremen's Union, over an increase in wages threatens to tie up New York harbor on November 3, unless the Federal authorities adjust the differences.

Secretary Baker signs an order directing that all building and construction rendered necessary by the present emergency, and provided for under existing and pending appropriations, shall be executed by the Quartermaster-General's Department under the direction of Colonel I. W. Littell. Army officers predict that the plan will save millions to the Government.

The great demand for ships to carry purchases to the Allies will probably result in the Government requisitioning ships of a tonnage as low as 1,500 instead of 2,500 tons as originally ordered, Bainbridge Colby, of the Shipping Board, announces.

October 13.—Upon the report of General Pershing that the presence of the wives or other near relatives of officers and soldiers in France demoralizes the Army, the War Department will strictly enforce the order issued in August that such relatives shall not be permitted in France. Despite the order many relatives of the members of the American Expeditionary Force have managed to obtain passports. Hereafter, any soldier—officer or private—countenancing the disobedience of the order will be returned to the United States.

Admirals Benson and Mayo hold an important conference with Secretary of the Navy Daniels with respect to the future American Navy plans.

Washington announces that unless Americans heed the warning of the Food

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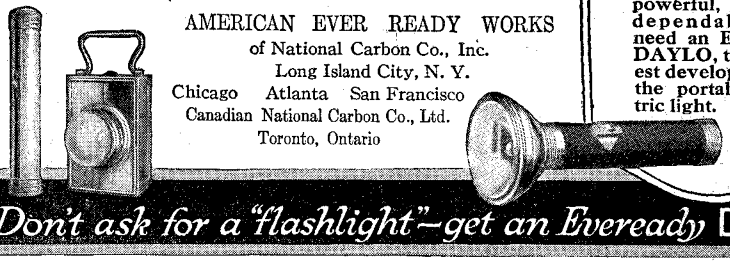

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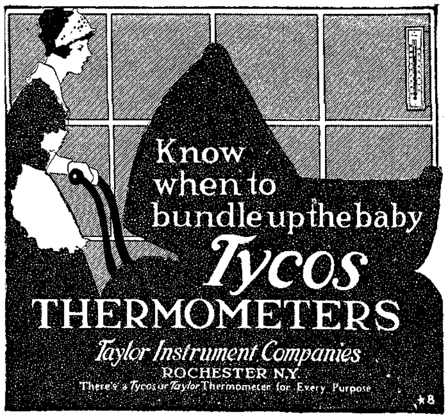
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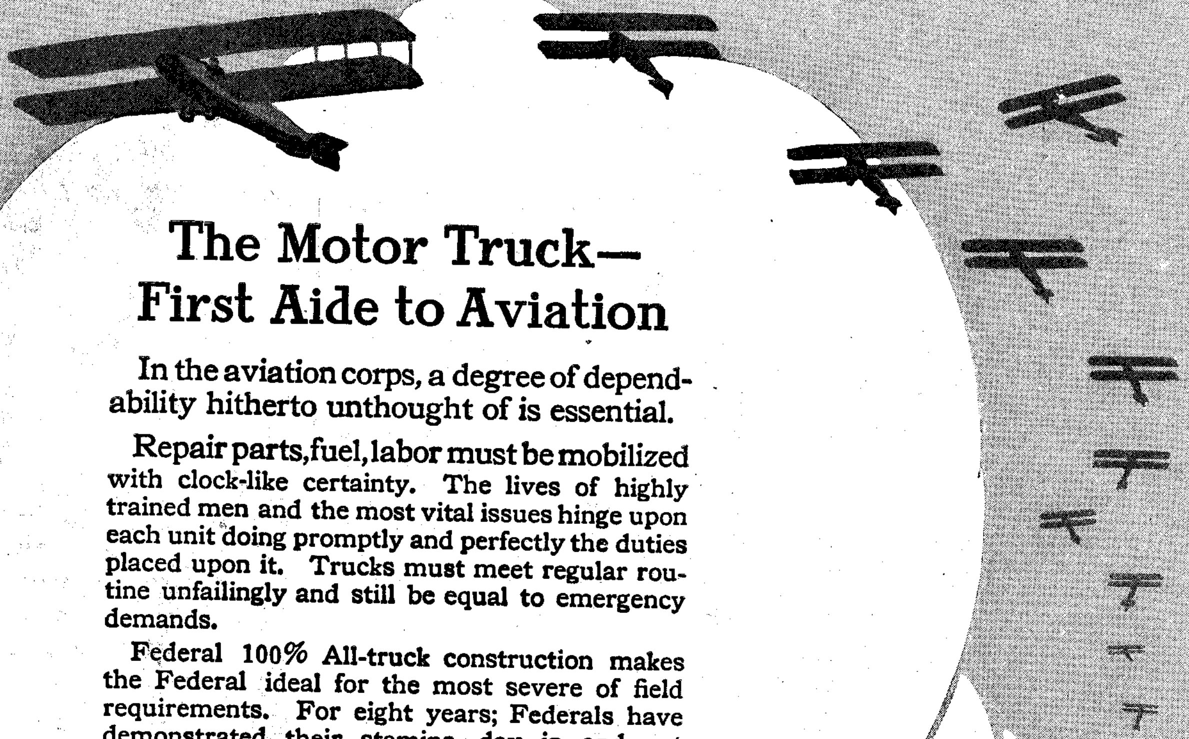

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First Aide to Aviation

In the aviation corps, a degree of dependability hitherto unthought of is essential.

Repair parts, fuel, labor must be mobilized with clock-like certainty. The lives of highly trained men and the most vital issues hinge upon each unit doing promptly and perfectly the duties placed upon it. Trucks must meet regular routine unfailingly and still be equal to emergency demands.

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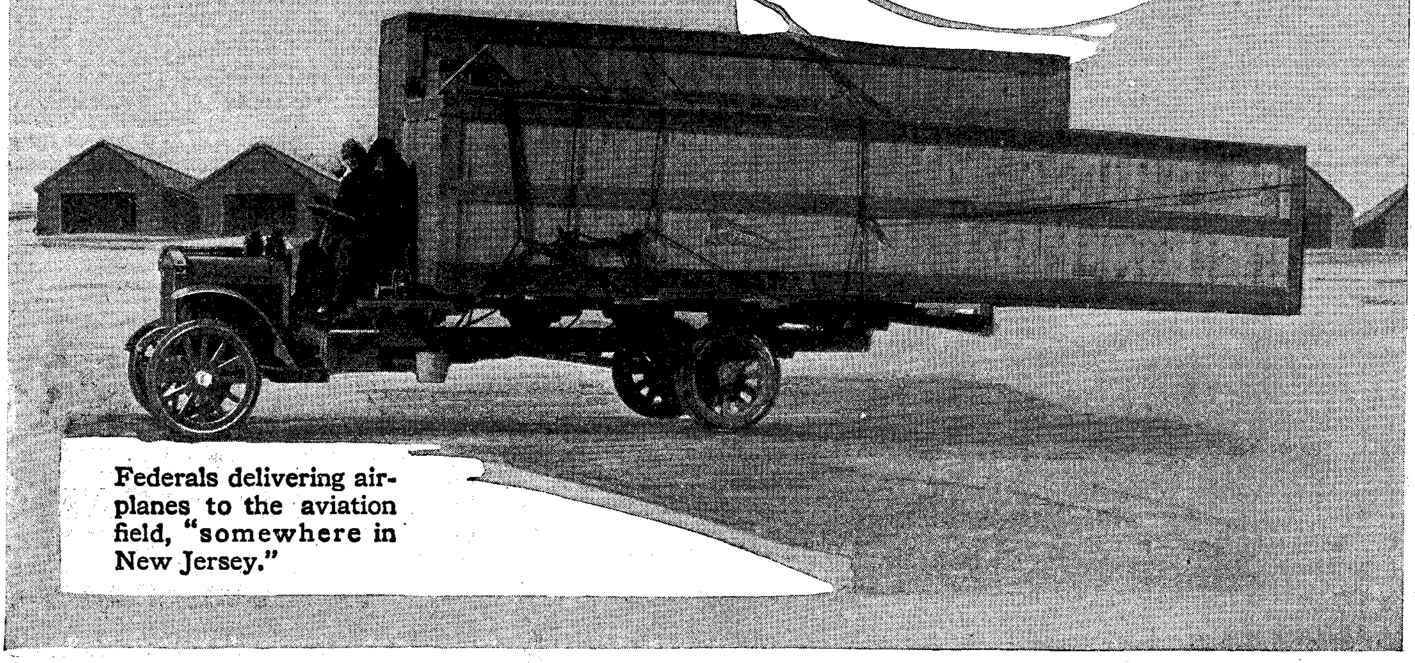

Federals delivering airplanes to the aviation field, "somewhere in New Jersey."

Administrator, and curtail their consumption of grain, only 12 per cent. of this year's wheat crop, or 77,696,000 bushels, will be available for export to our Allies and the neutral countries.

October 14.—Wednesday, October 24, is designated by President Wilson as Liberty Day, in order to stimulate subscriptions to the Liberty Loan. He urges the people to pledge the Government their fullest support that the result "may be so impressive and emphatic that it will echo throughout the Empire of our enemy."

By an executive order the President displaces the Exports Administrative Board with a more powerful body, composed of six members, to be known as the War-Trade Board. The personnel of the old board are taken over and expanded. Vance C. McCormick, representing the Secretary of State, the head of the old board, is designated as the chairman of the new body. The President's order also establishes a Board of Censorship, to consist of five members, and an office to be known as the Alien Property Custodian is created. The Postmaster-General will have charge of all restrictions on the publication of disloyal and seditious sentiments.

October 15.—In a statement made through the Federal Reserve Board, President Wilson calls upon all non-member State banks and trust companies to join the Federal Reserve system without delay in order to mobilize the financial resources of the country.

A bag and a number of boxes which the British authorities at Halifax seized from representatives of Sweden have been removed to Washington, where they will be held until the Swedish Government discloses their contents. This Sweden refuses to do, altho asserting that they contain "nothing but harmless food figures gathered for the benefit of Mr. Hoover."

October 16.—America's contribution to the air-fighting during the next year will be 10,000 fliers for the Army and 1,000 for the Navy, Government officials forecast.

What is regarded as one of the most important seizures since the entrance of the United States into the war is made when Fritz Kuhn, banker and friend of Count von Bernstorff, is arrested and interned in New York, together with his business associate and roommate, George von Seebeck. The Government refuses to make public the direct cause of the arrest, but both men were connected with the Guaranty Trust Company through which Paul Bolo Pasha received funds for German propaganda.

The censorship of seditious newspapers is being rapidly pushed by the Post-office Department, Washington reports. The *New-Yorker Volks Zeitung* is refused a permit and is barred from the mails. Postmaster-General Burleson announces that more than a thousand papers have complied with the law and have been licensed.

October 17.—Secretary Daniels makes public a report from Vice-Admiral Sims announcing the torpedoing of an American destroyer by a German submarine. One of the crew was killed and five wounded. The destroyer managed to make port.

Secretary Lansing announces that the United States will consider the advisability of participating in the coming conference at Paris of all the Allied nations at war with Germany.

An official in the Intelligence Bureau of the United States Navy is authority for the statement that the death penalty will be asked by the prosecutors of William J. Dunbar, recently a provisional ensign in the United States Navy, who is charged with treason.

The Treasury Department reports that pro-German agents in the United States have been working to defeat the Liberty Loan, and that their efforts have borne fruit in scattered localities from Minnesota to Texas. In the meantime, reports from Washington state that Senator La Follette, who is under investigation for alleged unpatriotic utterances, is sending throughout the country thousands of copies of his Senate speeches in which he attacked the War-Revenue Act and predicted the failure of the Liberty Loan. These speeches are being printed at the Government Printing Office and the Government is paying for their distribution.

Fuel-Administrator Garfield is at work on a computation showing the addition to the price of coal that will result from the wage increases agreed to by the operators and miners at the conference in Washington. If the price proves to be too high the Administrator declares that the Government "will take steps to see that the coal is produced."

The German threat against the coast of the United States causes no alarm in official circles in Washington.

WITH AMERICA'S ALLIES

October 11.—In mud and rain in Flanders the Allies make good the gains of their latest drive, holding off attacks in force by the Germans. In the Verdun region the French arrest a movement that threatened to develop into an assault. Despite the weather, aviators on both sides are active, eighty airplanes participating in a battle over Zonnebeke and Zandvoorde. The British pilots return safely after dropping tons of explosives.

The naval correspondent of the London *Times* declares that the *U*-boat peril is still grave, and warns that the submarines are concentrating on large ships.

October 12.—By a series of quick, successive attacks the British extend their line on the Western front, London reports, and in another great offensive in Flanders again take a big slice of territory and 500 prisoners.

October 13.—Mud and rain check military activities in Flanders, the British still holding their big gains without any attempt on the part of the German forces to dislodge them. Berlin admits an Entente gain of three-quarters of a mile.

October 15.—Marguerite Gertrude Zelle Macleod, known in Berlin, Paris, and other capitals of Europe as Mata-Hari, a Javanese dancer, is shot in a Paris fortress as a German spy. She was said to have given Germany information that enabled them to successfully meet with poison gases the first attacks of the British tanks.

October 16.—The London Prize Court condemns wool valued at $700,000 sent by Swedish ships from Buenos Aires and consigned to the Swedish Army Administration. The wool, which was seized last May and June, was shown to the satisfaction of the court not to have been intended for the Swedish Army.

London reports spirited fighting in the Aisne sector, and a successful raid by the Irish troops northwest of Bullecourt. The Germans, after a heavy bombardment of the French lines south of Courtecon, win a foothold in the front line but are promptly ejected.

October 17.—London states that reports from both British and German sources

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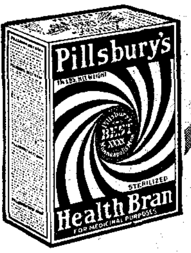

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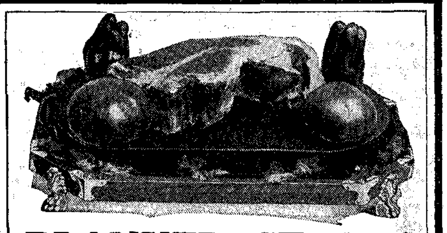

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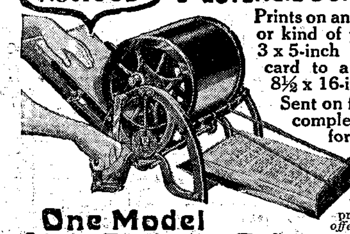

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indicate that a renewal of Field-Marshal Haig's offensive is imminent.

With the reassembling of the Italian Parliament the danger of a Cabinet crisis over the nation's internal policy grows more apparent, Rome dispatches announce.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

October 12.—Vice-Admiral von Capelle, German Minister of Marine, resigns as a result of the recent mutiny in the German Fleet, Amsterdam reports. Several seamen are said to have been shot for refusing to perform *U*-boat duty prior to the Wilhelmshaven mutiny.

October 13.—London dispatches announce that, despite spirited resistance by the Russians, German forces have landed on the islands of Oesel and Dago, thus completing the conquest of the Gulf of Riga, and directly menacing Petrograd.

Reports from Berlin state that the pressure against Chancellor Michaelis is increasing from all sides, and that the Kaiser, upon his return from Sofia, will probably be confronted with his resignation.

October 14.—The American steamship *Lewis Luckenbach* is reported to have been sunk by a submarine off the coast of France. A cable to the owners in New York announces that boats carrying 47 members of the crew reached land.

London dispatches report that the Germans have been forced to retire from Dago Island in the Gulf of Riga, but that despite the stubborn resistance of the Russians they are pushing their conquest of Oesel Island.

October 15.—The *Medie*, a French steamship, was torpedoed on September 23, a Reuter's dispatch from Paris states. The munitions in the ship's cargo were detonated, and 250 of the 500 passengers lost their lives.

London dispatches report that the Germans have completed the conquest of Oesel Island at the mouth of the Gulf of Riga, and only Moon Island, which, however, is strongly fortified, lies between the German forces and the mainland. The Kerensky Government is making desperate efforts to rally the Navy, and with some success.

October 16.—According to an undated dispatch received by the British Admiralty by wireless press from Berlin, the German Government is expected soon to declare the coasts of the United States, Canada, and Cuba war-zones.

The Petrograd War-Office announces that the Germans have been strongly reenforced in the Gulf of Riga and are developing their success. London reports that the Russians are making a strong stand on the Svorb Peninsula, but the Germans, already in possession of the main portion of the Island of Oesel, have inaugurated a strong offensive with the object of capturing the batteries at Serel, which command the entrance to the Gulf of Riga.

London dispatches report the arrival of the German Emperor in Constantinople, where he is enthusiastically received by the Sultan, the Imperial Princes, the Grand Vizier, and other important persons representing the Government.

October 17.—London reports that information in the hands of the French General Staff indicates that the Germans are making unusual efforts to meet the Americans in the air in the spring. Airplane and motor factories throughout Germany are being enlarged with a view to doubling the number of aircraft during the winter.

Berlin reports the complete conquest of the Island of Oesel, in the Gulf of Riga. London dispatches state that it is expected that an effort will be made by the Germans to land on the mainland. Tagga Bay is reported taken and communication between Petrograd and Oesel is cut off. Petrograd reports that an attempt to throw a bridge across the Dvina River was frustrated by the Russian artillery and the bridge-work destroyed.

Count zu Reventlow, of the German Admiralty, admits that the submarine warfare is weakening. The following is the report of the British Admiralty of the losses during the past week: Merchant vessels of more than 1,600 tons sunk by mine or submarine, 12; under 1,600 tons, 6; and one fishing-vessel. Rome announces the loss of four Italian steamers of more than 1,600 tons.

DOMESTIC

October 11.—Charged with conspiracy to murder and with two lesser crimes in connection with the slaying of Policeman Eppley in an alleged election conspiracy, Mayor Smith of Philadelphia is held for the action of the grand jury.

October 13.—Eight hundred thousand bushels of grain are consumed in a fire that destroys three grain elevators in Brooklyn, the largest grain storehouse east of Buffalo. The fire, at first thought to have been of incendiary origin, is now believed to have resulted from spontaneous combustion. The financial loss is placed at $2,000,000.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has set October 17 for a hearing of the petition of the railroads for a higher transportation rate. The restoration of the advance on wheat and live stock that was suspended in June will be asked.

October 14.—In an effort to halt the decline in bond values, the bank-examiners are instructed by the Controller of the Currency not to oblige national banks holding high-grade securities to mark them down to the present abnormal figures.

Through the efforts of Jacob H. Schiff, the New York banker, the proposed Jewish Congress is postponed until after the war.

October 16.—Four women, representing New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, are arrested for unfurling suffrage banners in front of the White House. They are sentenced to pay a fine of $25 each or be locked up for six months. They choose the jail sentence.

The Treasury Department statement, Washington reports, shows that the total expenditures of the Government since July 1, the beginning of the fiscal year, have been $2,921,075,341, or $800,000,000 more than the receipts during this period. The greatest single item of expenditure was $1,571,200,000 advanced to the Allies.

Aroused by the news of pending labor troubles in the Southwest, Fuel-Administrator Garfield telegraphs the heads of district unions warning them that he will exercise every power vested in his office to prevent strikes.

The shortage in sugar in the Eastern States is laid to the failure of the public to reduce the consumption as requested by the Government. There is no prospect of relief until late in November, when the Hawaiian and Western beet crops arrive.

October 17.—Controller of the Currency Williams declares that there is no reason for the liquidation in stocks and bonds, and that the country is in excellent shape to stand the war-strain.

A puncture is hard luck but a tube junked too soon is wasteful folly

Most motorists have had this experience with ordinary inner tubes. A punctured tube is repaired. After a while, it begins to leak. Finally it will not hold air and has to be junked. And the repair man gets the blame.

But it was not his fault at all.

In vulcanizing he had to use a high degree of heat. The original rubber around the patch could not stand this heat. It was weakened, and soon became "checky" and porous.

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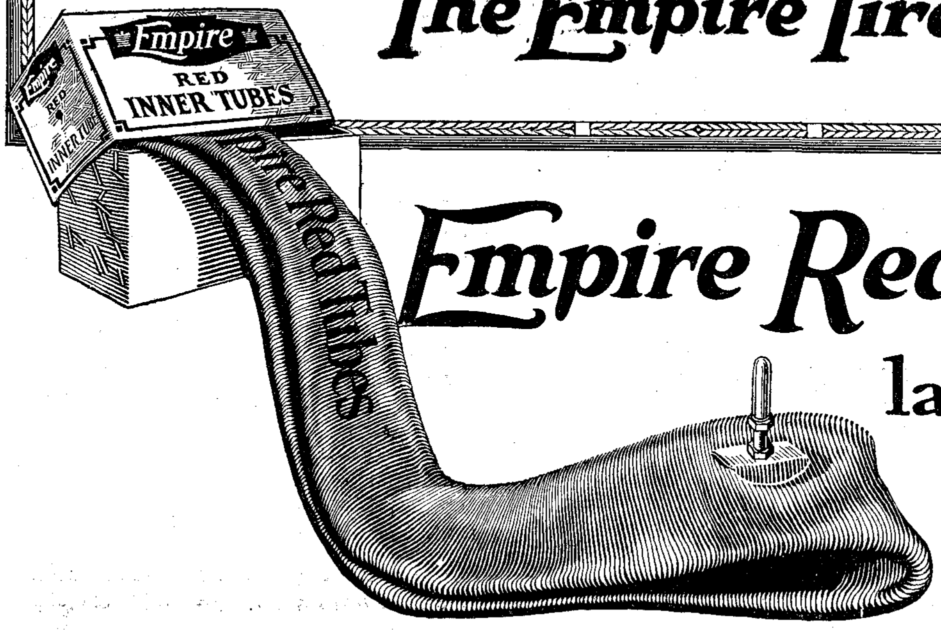

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

BASIC FACTS AS TO THE SECOND LIBERTY LOAN

A WRITER in *The Investment Weekly* (formerly *Moody's Magazine*) has presented in compact form certain data in regard to the second Liberty Loan, not otherwise readily to be had in one place. As a preliminary to his main article, he presents in separate form the following basic facts:

"Amount to be issued: $3,000,000,000, as a minimum, plus half the amount of over-subscription.

"Maturity: Bonds mature in twenty-five years but are redeemable at option of Secretary of the Treasury after ten years.

"Interest rate: 4 per cent., payable semi-annually, November 15 and May 15.

"Denominations: $50 and multiples thereof.

"Conversion: Bonds are convertible into any succeeding issue bearing a higher rate than 4 per cent. interest provided privilege is exercised within six months from date of the succeeding issue.

"Taxation: Bonds are tax exempt from all normal State and Federal taxes up to $5,000 income; subject, however, to the Federal inheritance tax.

"Payments: 2 per cent. of amount applied for when application is made; 18 per cent. November 15, 1917; 40 per cent. December 14, 1917, and 40 per cent. January 15, 1918.

"Subscriptions: Books will close Saturday, October 27, 1917."

Readers are reminded by this writer that so far as security is concerned, there is no difference between the first and second instalments of the Liberty Loan; both "are parts of an issue of bonds that may be regarded as the premier investment in the world." The security back of these bonds is the United States Government itself, and thus they are protected by "all of the property of this, the wealthiest nation in the world." They have behind them "the full power of taxation by any methods the Government sees fit to determine." As to the first and the second loans, the chief difference between them is that the income from the latter is subjected to a supertax, while the income from the former is absolutely tax exempt. All previous issues of United States bonds have been "exempt from all forms of taxation under any and all conditions except State and inheritance taxes." The income from the new 4 per cent. bonds, that is, the income above the normal exemption, is also free from taxation upon an amount of $5,000 par value of the bonds, "but upon any larger amount the graduated supertax is to be applied to the interest return." The writer continues:

"From the standpoint of the average investor, the supertax is hardly worth while considering. The adoption of that surtax was primarily for the purpose of preventing the burden of taxation from falling too heavily upon the many and to the exclusion of the few. The largest investors in a tax-free bond would fully avoid all income taxation if the new bonds had been made exempt from all taxation. To make the new bonds absolutely tax exempt it would be of no benefit to the smaller holders of bonds and, therefore, the situation becomes equalized, and the benefit more evenly distributed by raising the rate of interest on this particular issue of bonds to 4 per cent. and coincidentally modifying the extent of tax exemption. According to the latest income-tax returns, the supertax would only apply to about 246,000 people out of the total population of the United States, since only that number of individuals are reported as having incomes above $5,000. Also, only about 10,000 people have incomes above $50,000, and only 3,824 have incomes above $100,000 a year.

"So far as the average investor is concerned, he will not be affected materially one way or the other so far as the supertaxes are involved. To the average investor the new 4 per cent. rate of interest as against the old 3½ per cent. rate will be more attractive. To surrender the non-taxable 3½s by conversion into the new 4s affords the present holder of the 3½s opportunity to avail himself of any future conversions which may be authorized and later issued by the Government. Failure, of course, to convert within the prescribed time limit means the loss of the privilege of exchanging the 3½s. If the war continues, further issues of Liberty bonds will undoubtedly be made, and it is not unreasonable to assume that eventually, in order to attract the necessary capital, the Government may authorize a new issue of non-taxable bonds. Even a rate higher than 4 per cent. would not be unlikely and, in that case, by surrendering one's holdings of 3½s, taking instead the new issues of 4s now offered, the holder would be in a position to continue making conversions and eventually obtain an even better bond than he at present holds.

"On the other hand, it is pointed out that the holders of the 3½s are certain to avoid any doubt or possible future market discrimination as to the tax-free features of their bonds, and do not have to hesitate or speculate upon the question of present or future taxation. If the war should suddenly end, the holder would be sure that no more absolutely non-taxable Government bonds would be issued at a better rate than the interest which his 3½s bear, and the market demand for a tax-free bond would undoubtedly be as active as for a 4 per cent. bond subject to supertax, by reason of the fact that the principal sustaining support for the quoted market of any security is invariably dependent upon the frequent buying orders from the largest rather than from the innumerable small absorbers of investment bonds throughout the length and breadth of the country."

The following tabulation, besides showing the allotment of the new bonds among Federal Reserve cities, shows also the comparative value of the bonds of the older issues to yield the same net income as the new Liberty Loan 4s. This compilation presents the net yield the investor receives from the new 4s after the interest from his bonds has been subjected to the supertax, and is based upon the assumption that the recipient of the income has otherwise taken advantage of all exemptions to which he is entitled out of his income from other sources. The comparison indicates the various prices at which the non-taxable Panama 3s, Conversion 3s, and Liberty Loan 3½s must be quoted in order that the purchaser of those bonds might obtain the same net income as results to the purchaser of the new 4s when such person has an income of from $10,000 to $100,000.

NEW LIBERTY LOAN ALLOTMENT

District	*Per Cent.*	*Minimum*	*Expected Amount*
1. Boston	10	$300,000,000	$500,000,000
2. New York	30	900,000,000	1,500,000,000
3. Philadelphia	8¼	250,000,000	415,000,000
4. Cleveland	10	300,000,000	500,000,000
5. Richmond	4	120,000,000	200,000,000
6. Atlanta	2¾	80,000,000	135,000,000
7. Chicago	14	420,000,000	700,000,000
8. St. Louis	4	120,000,000	200,000,000
9. Minneapolis	3½	105,000,000	175,000,000
10. Kansas City	4	120,000,000	200,000,000
11. Dallas	2½	75,000,000	125,000,000
12. San Francisco	7	210,000,000	350,000,000
Total	100	$3,000,000,000	$5,000,000,000

NEW LIBERTY LOAN BONDS

Showing various prices at which older non-taxable issues must sell to obtain same net income as on new 4s.

When the Income from New 4s Subject to Super-tax Is	*Net Yield After Paying the Tax*	*Prices to Produce Equivalent Net Yields*		
		Panama 3s	*Conversion 3s*	*Liberty 3½s*
$10,000	3.97%	79.99	83.30	91.84
25,000	3.85	82.12	85.16	93.83
50,000	3.72	84.54	87.23	96.06
100,000	3.50	88.84	90.89	100.00

The future value of these Liberty bonds is dependent, of course, upon a good many factors, none of which are predeterminable. But the history of United States Government bonds issued in war-times has shown an advance in market value upon the reestablishment of peace. There is no reason for believing that the Liberty bonds so far issued and subsequent possible issues will not follow this trend and sell at a substantial premium after the war.

OUR RECORD-BREAKING CROPS

While our wheat crop this year is a short one, we have to congratulate ourselves that three records have been broken in our otherwise most important crops, and that three other crops among the lesser ones also have broken records. Corn, oats, potatoes, rye, sugar-beets and beans, as *The Wall Street Journal* puts it, "are the crops that carry off these honors in a year when the world needs foods and feedstuffs." The writer believes that if we compare what we have this year with the harvest of 1916, the situation will be more readily grasped. This year we have grown 767,000,000 bushels of the four food cereals—wheat, rye, buckwheat, and rice—compared with 740,000,000 bushels last season. This assures us food in plenty, "but the situation abroad demands economy in order that more of these, the highly concentrated foods, may be transported across the water." In food for both man and beast, there has been great increase. The report shows 5,092,000,000 bushels of corn, oats, barley and Kafir-corn, where last season the total was 4,067,000,000 bushels. These grains "mean meat, milk, butter, and eggs, feed for draft animals, and substitutes for wheat in domestic use," and patriotism demands that "every one of us shall make a reasonable use of these grains." As to a "potato week" which is to be observed toward the end of this month, "for the purpose of educating the people to a wider use of potatoes," the writer reminds us that these vegetables are so bulky that to transport them in any quantity "is not feasible in present circumstances." We have the largest crop we ever raised—540,000,000 bushels of both kinds, against 356,000,000 last year, so that potatoes should be cheap this winter, and a more extensive use of them in the place of wheat and meat "will help to feed our fighting men, who should come first in our thoughts if we prefer an American to a German peace." At the same time there are 11,300,000

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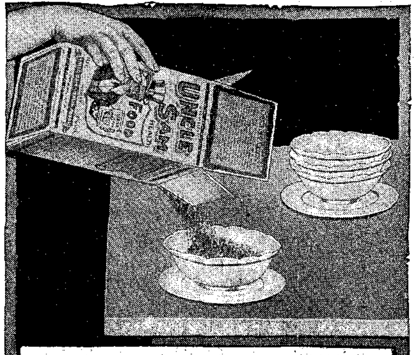
RAILROADS AGAIN SEEK RATE ADVANCES

Wall Street has heard of intimations from Washington that a favorable answer awaits a new application from the railroads for rate increases. Heavy increases in Federal taxation, inability to borrow capital, and the difficulty of maintaining road-bed and equipment will be the basis of this renewed application. Traffic officers of Eastern railroads have already held a series of meetings preparatory to the application. While the advances, which early in the season were allowed the Eastern roads, have been in effect only a few weeks, August net earnings in the aggregate have been a little less than they were in August last year. Railroad men believe that this fact, combined with the others here named, will impress the commission in favor of further rate relief. Intimation was given in conservative banking quarters that the railroads had been advised "from high Government circles" that a renewed application for a rate advance "will receive powerful support." This new attitude was ascribed to the prolonged decline in securities, particularly the better class of railroad stocks, having seriously threatened the success of the Liberty Loan. A writer in *The Wall Street Journal* says:

"No extended investigation by the Commerce Commission would need to follow an application for a general rate advance at this time. When the commission decided the 15 per cent. case, it suspended all of the higher-rate tariffs except those specifically allowed. It can now, if it sees fit, cancel the orders of suspension and allow the proposed higher rates to go into effect. In the June decision the commission declared its intention of keeping in touch with the position of the roads through the monthly reports, and added that 'if it shall develop that the fears which have prompted the carriers are realized or that their realization is imminent, we shall be ready to meet that situation by such modification or amplification of the conclusions and orders herein reached and entered as are shown to be justified.' The commission said further that 'any substantially changed conditions which may develop can be promptly, adequately, and fairly dealt with. The foundation for any such action can doubtless best be laid in conferences between the commission and representatives of the carriers and of the shippers.'

"Inquiry among railroad executives discloses practically no sentiment favorable to Government loans to the carriers. One leading executive referred to this plan of relief as 'a mere patch of court-plaster.' A considerable number of railroad men are actively opposed to the idea on the ground that it would lead to Government ownership as a means of collecting the debt and not



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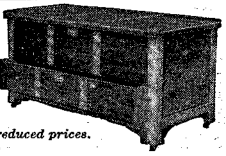

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as a deliberately and intelligently chosen national policy."

A writer in the New York *Times* says the Eastern railroads will probably be joined by the Western and Southern roads. Applications for rates are presented by the three classification districts separately. In the last rate case they joined in the presentation of a request for a general increase of 15 per cent. in freight rates. In a decision handed down on June 29, the commission refused the 15 per cent. increase, but granted increases amounting to about 5 per cent. of the gross revenue of the carriers. The commission stated that if the roads felt at any time that they could present a stronger case the petition for higher rates might be renewed.

Since that time the incomes of Western and Southern roads have not fallen to the extent to which the net earnings of the Eastern roads have dropt. The revenues of roads in the congested region between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard have risen, but expenses have risen faster. It is therefore believed by Eastern managers that they can present a stronger case for relief than they did before.

While the net income of all roads for this year up to July was $19,000,000 less than for the same period of 1916, the Eastern railroads' net income was less by $40,000,000 than in 1916. The Pennsylvania and the New York Central, which do about 40 per cent. of the carrier business in the Eastern territory, and about 20 per cent. of that of the entire country, show a decline in net earnings of almost $35,000,000 for the first eight months of 1917. For the New York Central, the increase in gross income was $19,034,715, but at the same time expenses increased $43,225,025, leaving a disadvantageous difference of $24,190,310. For the Pennsylvania, the gross income increased for the eight months by $23,375,504, but expenses increased $38,977,103, leaving a decline in net earnings of $10,601,909. At the same time some of the Southern and Western roads have experienced prosperity. The net earnings of the Southern Railway for the last year were $3,000,000 above the previous record earnings of 1916.

Transportation officials have been pointing to the stock-market as an indication that the railroads can not get money with which to make needed improvements and extensions. One of them has compiled a list of nineteen large roads, giving the selling-price of their stock in October this year and a year ago, and showing a net decline in market values of securities of almost $1,000,000,000 on outstanding stock of $3,500,000,000 par value.

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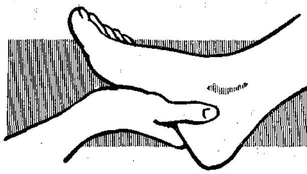

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

To "DIGEST" READERS.—The LEXICOGRAPHER has been asked to cite a literary source for the use of the phrase "as a consequence," and will feel greatly obliged to any reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who can furnish it. He knows that the common English idiom is "in consequence of," and has found many examples of its use. But a search through many dictionaries, encyclopedias, and other reference-books, and through several histories and chronologies, has not brought to light a single instance of the use of the phrase "as a consequence" in reputable English literature. If any reader should know of such use, will he kindly state the author, title of the work where used, page where to be found, and the name of the publishers of the book?

"A. C.," San Francisco, Cal.—You are not wrong. The word *readable* may be divided *read-a-ble*, for it is a word of three syllables. In printed matter of narrow measure (width), such as a pocket dictionary, the division to which you refer is commonly used. The columns of such books are usually only one inch wide, so it is of frequent occurrence. See, for instance, the "VEST POCKET STANDARD" under *accepta-bility, accounta-bility, adapta-bly, affirma-tive, ameliora-ble,* etc.

Your attention should, however, be directed to the fact that there are two schools of word-division. The first, that followed by printers, is arbitrary in its rulings, and permits of breaking a word only on a suffix or on an accented syllable. The second school bases its divisions on pronunciations. These divisions are determined, partly by physiological laws of motion to produce proper sounds, partly by movement of purpose to bring out the thought. Applying this system, such words as *active* and *defective* were divided *act-ive, defect-ive* because pronunciation and etymology agree. For this reason, it divided also *af-firm-a-tive, form-al, less-en.* But, to represent the correct pronunciation in conformity with the laws for the use of consonants under this system, the following divisions are sanctioned, *de-struc-tive, cor-mo-rant, fir-ma-ment, les-son,* and *pas-sive,* because there is no root *de-struct',* no foundation *firm'a-ment,* no *corm'o-rant,* no *less'on,* or *pass'ive* requiring etymology to join hands with pronunciation. The words *express-ive* and *progress-ive* are divided after the *s* because we have the two familiar words *express* and *progress.*

Expen-sive and *defen-sive* and other words in silent *e,* preceded by *ns* because so pronounced and the spelling is changed by the omission of the silent *e.* The position of the stress in *form'ative* and *forma'tion* differing is responsible for different syllabication. So also in *serv'ile* and *servil'ity.* Such divisions as *practi-cal, politic-al, mechan-ic, polit-ic,* etc., are sanctioned because words ending in *-ic, where the accent does not change,* take *-al* and the termination becomes *-ic-al,* whereas words ending in *-ical, not formed from ical,* are divided *prac-ti-cal,* etc.

TO SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS.—The LEXICOGRAPHER takes pleasure in reprinting a letter received from Mr. Jacob L. Hasbrouck, city editor of *The Pantagraph,* Bloomington, Ill., concerning the thought commonly attributed to Abraham Lincoln—"You can fool some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time, but you can not fool all of the people all of the time." "Your inquiry is a familiar one, for we have been many times asked the same question in regard to the alleged report in *The Pantagraph,* of September, 1858, of the famous quotation by Lincoln in regard to 'fooling some of the people all the time,' etc. We have searched the files of *The Pantagraph* for several years of that period, looking carefully through the reports of every speech made by Lincoln as published in *The Pantagraph,* and have never been able to find any quotation of the famous saying.

"It is true that there was a two-column report in *The Pantagraph* of the Clinton meeting of on or about the date you mention, but certainly the published report contains nothing of the famous maxim. The closing paragraph of this report says, in effect, that the printers were getting tired of setting the story of the meeting, and as it was two o'clock in the morning at the time the paragraph was written, it became necessary to stop at that point. So, after all, *it may be that, if Lincoln uttered the famous maxim at Clinton,* it was lost to history simply because certain printers had worked to the point of exhaustion before that point in his speech was reached, and consequently the saying was not preserved in printed form."

This proves that the statement published on page 224 of volume iii of the "Life and Works of Abraham Lincoln," edited by Marion Mills Miller, is open to challenge. The editor of the books, if still living, may perhaps, be willing to explain how he came to make the statement.

"C. S. B.," Camp Sidney, B. C.—One may feed hay *to* a horse, feed the horse *with* hay, or feed a horse hay. See Dr. Fernald's "English Grammar Simplified," pp. 196–197; 201–202.

"J. R. S.," Brenham, Texas.—The answer to every one of the simple questions that you ask is to be found in any good grammar. Consult Dr. James C. Fernald's "Working Grammar of the English Language," and you will easily learn what you want to know.

"L. H. McI.," Edmonton, Alberta.—It is commonly conceded that Italian is the language of poetry and music, but the Countess Elise Josty called English "the language of angels—*par excellence,* the language of religious music."

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